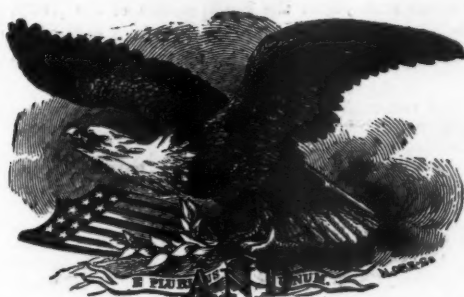


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 33.
WHOLE NUMBER 293.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, No. 39 Park Row.

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THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

THE declaration made by General CESPEDAS, commanding the revolutionary forces in Cuba, that on that date, the 1st of March, the authority of the "Republic" extended over two-thirds of the island, seems to be well founded. The insurrection commenced in the extreme south-eastern portion of the island (not western as it was misprinted last week), soon overran the Eastern Department and embraced every city and town in that section worth holding for military purposes. Then the insurrection spread to the Central Department, and of late the most active operations have been carried on therein, while but little effort has been made to extend the area to the Western Department. Emboldened by success, the revolutionists gradually extended their operations to places embraced within the Western Department of this island, and have indeed gone so far as to capture Bolondron, in the district of Matanzas, which is only about one hundred miles east of Havana. The smallness of the force which undertook this bold stroke shows the confidence of the revolutionists in the popularity of their cause. Engagements have been fought near Alvarez, in which a considerable number of revolutionary troops were employed, though the Spanish accounts boast of a victory; but subsequent operations of the revolutionists in the same vicinity show that the insurgents dispersed only to gather again.

Taking the Spanish accounts as a guide, and tracing the movements of the insurgents by the aid of a map, such as that recently issued by Mr. E. C. BRIDGMAN, we find that the Sagua la Grande and Sagua la Chica districts, in the north-easterly portion of the Central Department, are overrun by the revolutionists; that the Sagua la Grande Railroad and the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroad are almost wholly under the control of the insurgents; Villa Clara City, one hundred and seventy-one miles east of Matanzas, had at last accounts been cleared of revolutionary forces, but the Spanish troops who succeeded thus far did not succeed in regaining possession of the railroad; Remedios, a port in the Central Department, on the north side of the island, exhibited the presence of a large number of insurgents; Cienfuegos was at last accounts far from tranquil, though over 3,000 Spaniards had been sent thither from Havana; skirmishing has been frequent all the way along the line of the railroad from Trinidad to San Espiritu; and the same may be said of the line of the road between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas, forty-six miles. The last engagement reported was that fought in the Sierra de Cubitas, a chain of mountains north of Puerto Principe, during which the insurgents appear to have held a pass with great obstinacy for several hours, and then abandoned it for want of suitable ammunition. With this exception the recent engagements have all been in the western section of the Cen-

tral Department, and each one has brought the revolutionists nearer what must eventually be the principal battle-ground—the Western Department of the island.

The value of railroads for military operations is now well established, and the situation in Cuba will be appreciated when it is stated that the roads now partially controlled by the revolutionists are the five principal means of communication in the Central Department. The Sagua la Grande and Cienfuegos road runs directly across the island from north to south. At San Marcos, which is held by the insurgents, there is a branch to Macagua, the terminus of the principal road running to Matanzas—and one of the chain of roads communicating with Havana.

The four encounters which the Spanish authorities have dignified with the name of battles, were fought—the first on the 8th ultimo at Cija Grando, in the district of Santo Espiritu; the second on the 12th, at Portrillo, in the district of Villa Clara; the third on the 15th, near Guanacabuya, in the district of Remedios; and the fourth on the 15th in the district of Sagua. These engagements locate the principal bodies of the revolutionary forces in the position stated above, and it will be seen, by reference to the map, that they have many advantages over the Spaniards. This section of the Central Department is very mountainous; the inhabitants are for the most part planters and necessarily men of wealth, who have either joined the revolutionary party or have given it their countenance; the ports are admirably adapted for blockade running, by which supplies of munitions of war can be obtained; and the insurgents can hold their position in the mountains, should they desire to act entirely on the defensive, as long as may be necessary.

The disturbances in Havana on the 21st ult., when a ship load of political prisoners were shipped to Fernando Po, shows that the populace of that capital city are far from tranquil and that they are only held in check by the multitude of Spanish bayonets. It is this fact probably which induces the revolutionary leaders to push their operations into the Western Department as they do, and we may expect to learn very soon that the Spaniards in that section have all that they can do to maintain peace in Havana and Matanzas without employing their energies against the revolutionary troops in the field.

Spanish accounts admit that many vessels have run the blockade of the island with arms for the insurgents, and the Spanish Navy seems to be fully occupied in watching this class of craft. In order to prevent aid from reaching their enemies the Spaniards resort to the most rash measures, seizing not only American vessels but those of other nationalities. The seizure of the *Mary Lowell*, recently reported, may involve General DULCE in a difficulty with our Government, and we have another account to settle with him for his treatment of Americans arrested in Cuba. We are glad to learn that our new Consul-General at Havana is a man of the Jacksonian type. We need such a man in Cuba.

It will be seen by the Naval reports we publish this week that the Navy Department is using all available means to strengthen our squadron in Cuban waters to protect our interests during the present troubles in Cuba. Admiral Hoff, com-

manding the North Atlantic Squadron, has now six vessels in his command, viz., the *Contocook*, carrying 13 guns; the *Narragansett*, 5 guns; the *Gettysburg*, 9 guns; the *Nipsic*, 6 guns; the *Penobscot*, 5 guns; and the *Yantic*, with 7 guns. The *Seminole*, *Juniata* and *Galena* were ordered, on Saturday last, to be sent to him; and the *Tuscarora*, 10 guns, and the *Kearsarge*, 7 guns, from the South Pacific Squadron, are also ordered to join his fleet. Orders have been sent to the various Navy-yards to telegraph to the Department immediately the arrival of several war vessels now their way homeward, that they may be kept in readiness for recommission.

BREVET Brigadier-General R. C. WOOD, assistant surgeon of the U. S. Army, died very suddenly at the New York Hotel, in this city, of pneumonia, on Saturday last, and was buried on the Tuesday following from the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth street, Generals HUNTER, ANDERSON, CASEY and LESLIE officiating as pallbearers. His remains will be taken to Lockport, New York, for final burial. With the exception of General SATERLEE, General WOOD was the oldest officer in the Medical Department of our Army, having entered the service on the 28th of May, 1824, nearly half a century ago. His first station was at Fort Snelling, and his last official duty was in connection with the Retiring Board with which he was serving at the time of his death. Few officers of our Army were more widely known, and the news of his death will be received with sorrow wherever our flag waves. General WOOD was born in Rhode Island, and was connected with the late President TAYLOR, whose daughter he married, and with JEFFERSON DAVIS, who was the husband of General WOOD's sister. His wife survives him, and he leaves two sons and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Baron GRABAUGH, the Dutch Minister to Venezuela.

It is altogether probable that Mr. BORIE will not continue at the head of the Navy Department throughout the Administration. In his late speech in answer to an address of congratulation he distinctly hinted as much; and we have advices from Washington which indicate that his resignation will not be long delayed. Mr. BORIE is a gentleman of very large wealth and extensive business interests, with which his continuance in the Navy Department would greatly interfere, even if his health should admit of his retaining a seat in the Cabinet. The high character, social culture, genial manners, business experience, and liberal views of a gentleman like Mr. BORIE, are admirable qualities for the head of the Navy Department to possess, and the Navy will much regret the necessity of his resignation.

We did not find it necessary to remark at length on the fundamental change in Army control proposed by General Orders No. 11; nor do we know that it is now necessary to say more of its recessions than that it restores the old inter-relations of the War Department and the General of the Army, to change which in so sweeping a manner as that proposed by Orders No. 11 might, however desirable, have raised some legal objections.

It is announced that the mission to Mexico has been tendered to General Sickles.

THE ARMY.

COMPANY K, Fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Dodge March 5th, and ordered to proceed to Fort Hays, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

THE First United States Infantry, which has been stationed in New Orleans for the last five years, left that city on the 29th, on the steamer *Robert E. Lee*, en route for Detroit. The press of New Orleans unite in expressions of regret at their departure.

MAJOR-GENERAL Schofield, commanding Department of the Missouri, has ordered that after the First of April the workshops and places of labor in that department be kept open ten hours each day, except Sundays. All civil employees who choose may work that number of hours, and will be paid for over-work at the same rate as for the legal day's labor of eight hours.

IN obedience to the President's order promulgated in General Orders No. 18, Headquarters of the Army, March 16, 1869, Major-General Schofield assumes command of the Department of the Missouri, announcing that the following officers will compose the personal staff: Brevet Colonel Wm. M. Wherry, captain of Infantry, aide-de-camp; Brevet Captain Wm. Ennis, first lieutenant Fourth Artillery, aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant J. L. Rathbone, Twelfth Infantry, aide-de-camp.

THE building opposite the War Department at the corner of Seventeenth and G streets, Washington, for several years past occupied as army headquarters, will be surrendered to the owner on the first of July next. During the past week the records and papers pertaining to the office of the general-in-chief will be removed to the War Department, where General Sherman will hereafter have his headquarters. The old army headquarters will be occupied until the first of July for court-martial purposes, and the Dyer Court of Inquiry, now in session on Fourteenth street, will be removed to that building.

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade has issued an order dated March 20th, in which he assumes command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa. Until further orders communications will be addressed to Brevet Colonel W. W. Sanders, acting assistant adjutant-general, at Philadelphia. Brevet Major General D. B. Sacket, inspector-general U. S. Army, will take charge of the clerks, messengers, etc., and of the official records and archives of the Division, now in New York, and as soon as practical remove the same to Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sheridan issued an order dated, "In the field, Medicine Bluff Creek, Washita Mountains, I. T., February 23, 1869," in which all persons whomsoever are forbidden to trade or establish trading houses on the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservation, except those duly authorized at the military post at Medicine Bluffs, I. T. No permit will be given to trade with Indians on the Upper Washita and Canadian Rivers; all persons found engaged in such traffic will be arrested and held subject to orders from headquarters. The commanding officer of the District of the Indian Territory is charged with the faithful execution of this order. For stealing government cattle and selling whiskey to Indians, George Wilson, Lee Moreles and Vernere Barra have been ordered beyond the limits of the Indian Territory by General Sheridan. All commanding officers of posts and detachments are directed to arrest these persons if found in the Territory after the 1st prox., and hold them in confinement subject to further orders from headquarters. Another order from Lieut.-General Sheridan forbids all persons whomsoever to come within the limits of the following district of the country, bounded to wit: Commencing at a point where the Washita River crosses the ninety-eighth meridian west from Greenwich; thence up the Washita to a point thirty miles west of Fort Cobb; thence due west to the North Fork of Red River; thence down said North Fork to the main Red River; thence down said river to its intersection of the ninety-eighth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north on the meridian line to a point where the Washita River crosses the ninety-eighth meridian west from Greenwich, and which was set apart by the Government as a reservation for the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians under the provisions of a treaty made with them at Medicine Lodge Creek, October 21, 1867,—except by written permission of the Military Superintendent, Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, U. S. Army, Indian Agent, Colonel A. G. Boone, or of Brevet Major-General B. H. Grierson, commanding the district of the Indian Territory, and garrison at Medicine Bluffs.

To carry out the requirements of General Orders No. 17, current series, from the headquarters of the Army, the following movement of troops has been ordered by Brevet Major-General Ruger, in the Department of the South.

I. The companies of the Twelfth Infantry, at Savannah, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama, will proceed to Washington City, D. C.

II. Company C, Thirty-third Infantry, now at Mobile, will proceed to, and occupy, temporarily, the camp at Montgomery, Alabama; relieving the companies of the Twelfth Infantry, now at that place.

III. The Fortieth Regiment of Infantry, will, when relieved by companies of the Eighth Infantry, concentrate at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana.

IV. The commanding officer Eighth Regiment of Infantry, will select five companies of that regiment, and send them to the following named posts: To Fort Macon, two companies, Goldsboro, Raleigh and Fort Johnson, North Carolina, one company each, relieving on their arrival the companies of the Fortieth Infantry occupying those stations. In making the selection of companies regard will be had to the future consolidation of the Eighth and Thirty-third Regiments of Infantry, as provided for in General Orders No. 16, current series, from the headquarters of the Army.

V. The companies of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry will concentrate as follows, and proceed to their destination—Omaha, Nebraska—under the command of Brevet Colonel Charles C. Gilbert, lieutenant-colonel Seventh Infantry:

The headquarters and Companies A, B, C, E, H, and I, at Cedar Keys, there to embark in a steamer of the Alliance line.

Companies D and F to concentrate and embark in same steamer at St. Marks.

Companies G and K, now at Fort Brooke, will embark in the same steamer at Tampa, Florida.

After embarking, the regiment will proceed to Mobile and thence via the Mobile and Ohio railway to Columbus, Kentucky.

VI. The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments will make instant preparations for the movements above directed. The public property at posts in Florida left without garrisons, will be disposed of by the chiefs of the staff departments to which it pertains, to the best interests of the service.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1869.

General Orders No. 27.

By direction of the President, the commanding officers of the following-named arsenals, and of the Military Academy, will at once reduce the number of enlisted men of the Ordnance Department thereat, as designated below, and grant discharges to all men whose services are dispensed with under this order:

Alleghany arsenal, 50 men; Watervliet arsenal, 50 men; Washington arsenal, 60 men; Watertown arsenal, 50 men; St. Louis arsenal, 40 men; Frankford arsenal, 50 men; Benecia arsenal, 50; Rock Island arsenal, 100 men; Leavenworth arsenal, 35 men; Baton Rouge arsenal, 25 men; Charleston arsenal, 25 men; Indianapolis arsenal, 25 men; Columbus arsenal, 25 men; Fort Monroe arsenal, 25 men; Augusta arsenal, 25 men; Vancouver arsenal, 25 men; Kennebec arsenal, 20 men; Mount Vernon arsenal, 15 men; Fort Union arsenal, 15 men; Detroit arsenal, 15 men; West Point, (Military Academy), 10 men; Pikesville arsenal, 5 men; Champlain arsenal, 5 men.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't. Adj't.-General.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1869.

General Orders No. 26.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a lieutenant of artillery will be allowed the option of using a battery horse and equipments while actually serving with a light battery during his regular tour.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't. Adj't.-General.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1869.

General Orders No. 28.

The following orders, received from the War Department, are published for the government of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 26, 1869.

By direction of the President, the order of the Secretary of War, dated War Department, March 5, 1869, and published in General Orders No. 11, headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated March 8, 1869, except so much as directs General W. T. Sherman to assume command of the Army of the United States, is hereby rescinded.

All official business which by law or regulations requires the action of the President or Secretary of War, will be submitted by the chiefs of staff corps, departments and bureaus, to the Secretary of War.

All orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, will be issued through the General of the Army.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Secretary of War.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE Florida Union, of Tallahassee, strongly urges the necessity of Federal troops in that State, not that active physical force is any longer necessary to preserve order, but that the moral influence of United States troops is needed in the absence of a State Militia, to prevent the restless and dissatisfied elements of society—the dregs of Secession and Slavery—from rising to the surface and making trouble again. In this view of the case *The Union* hopes that the order of the War Department transferring the Seventh Regiment of United States Infantry from Florida, where it is now stationed, to Dakota Territory, may be revoked.

ARMY PERSONAL.

SECOND Lieutenant Bush, of Company C, Second Artillery, has resigned.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon M. S. Rowland, U. S. A., has been ordered to Fort Davis, Texas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. H. Gunning, U. S. A., has been ordered to Lampasas, Texas.

LEAVE of absence for fifteen days has been granted Captain Daniel Madden, Sixth Cavalry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. Reagles, Jr., U. S. Army, has been ordered to the post of Austin, Texas.

BREVET Colonel S. H. Starr, major Sixth Cavalry, has been assigned to special duty at headquarters Fifth Military District.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant C. B. Brady, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, has been extended thirteen days.

BREVET Colonel John Moore, surgeon U. S. Army, is announced as medical director of the First Military District, State of Virginia.

FIRST Lieutenant Wilson, now on duty with Company C, Second Artillery, expects soon to go to a light battery in San Francisco Harbor.

BREVET Brigadier-General John A. Potter, quartermaster U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as chief quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. A. Bradley, brevet major U. S. Army, post surgeon at San José Point, San Francisco Harbor, died of apoplexy, February 26th.

CAPTAIN Sumner, First Cavalry, commanding Fort Lapwai, I. T., has been granted leave of absence, of which he expects to avail himself April 1st.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, has been granted Captain Deane Monahan, Third U. S. Cavalry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Carpenter, captain Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, based upon surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Vedder, major and paymaster U. S. A.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Woodhull, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, for temporary duty at that post.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of thirty days, has been granted First Lieutenant G. W. Graffam, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. C. Lamont, U. S. A., has been ordered to Fort Griffin, Texas, for duty, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel Acheson, U. S. A., to Fort Brown, Brownsville, Texas.

MAJOR John M. Goodhue, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, (late of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry,) has been relieved from duty as commissary of musters for the First Military District, State of Virginia.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of fifteen days, has been granted Captain E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of ten days, has been granted First Lieutenant E. M. Hayes, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Heber Smith, U. S. Army, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Captain E. A. Koerber, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, as attending surgeon, at Headquarters Department of Louisiana.

CAPTAIN John McDonald, U. S. A., (retired,) has been relieved from duty in the Fifth Military District, and ordered to proceed to his home in New Windsor, Maryland, and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

UPON his application Brevet Major S. C. Greene, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general, has been relieved from duty in the Fourth Military District and will join his regiment in the Fifth Military District.

CAPTAIN E. A. Koerber, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Taylor, U. S. Army, have been designated by the medical director, Department of Louisiana, to accompany the First Infantry to Detroit, Michigan.

LIEUTENANT Dudley, of Company C, Second Artillery, stationed at Fort Stevens, Oregon, has assumed the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence of that post, vice Second Lieutenant Bush, resigned.

FIRST Lieutenant C. P. Rodgers, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to Fort Harker, Kansas, to report to the commanding officer District of the Upper Arkansas, for assignment to duty with the detachment of Cavalry recruits at that post.

AT his own request, Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas H. Neill, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty as acting assistant adjutant-general, Department of Louisiana, and ordered to proceed to his home, Philadelphia, Pa., and await orders.

MAJOR and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Ross, U. S. Army, being supernumerary, by the operations of General Orders No. 17, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Louisiana, and will proceed to his home, and await orders.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Wolverton, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and Acting Assistant Surgeon M. A. Roach, U. S. Army, have been designated by the medical director Department of Louisiana, to accompany the Twentieth Infantry to St. Paul, Minnesota.

At his own request, Brevet Major-General S. S. Carroll, U. S. A., lieutenant-colonel Twenty-first Infantry, has been relieved from special duty at the Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, and ordered to report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

FIRST Lieutenant George F. Price, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Harker, Kansas, and ordered to Fort Lyon, C. T., to report to Brevet Major-General E. A. Carr, major Fifth U. S. Cavalry, commanding troops at Fort Lyon, for duty with his company.

BREVET Brigadier-General James Oakes, colonel Sixth Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at San Antonio, Texas, and ordered with regimental headquarters of the Sixth Cavalry to Greenville, Texas, to which post he is assigned to command in addition to his other duties.

SECOND Lieutenant C. C. Howard, of Company L, Second Artillery, stationed at Cape Disappointment, W. T., has assumed the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence of the post, vice First Lieutenant T. D. Maurice, relieved to resume company duty.

BREVET Major-General A. C. Gillem, having been relieved from duty in the Fourth Military District, relinquishes the control of the affairs of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Mississippi, to Brevet Major-General G. Pennypacker, colonel Thirty-fourth Infantry.

So much of General Orders No. 20, from headquarters Fifth Military District, of March 4, 1869, as transfers First Lieutenant Casper H. Conrad, Thirty-fifth Infantry, from Company I of that regiment to the corresponding company of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, is amended so as to read Second Lieutenant William V. Wolfe.

GENERAL Robert Anderson, who is about going abroad with his family, to secure for his children the full advantages of education in foreign institutions of learning, wishes to dispose of his valuable library. His collection contains some rare works on art, in early and choice editions, and a number of important military works.

COMPANIES D, G and H, Twentieth Infantry, have been ordered to move at once from Shreveport, La., to Baton Rouge, La., and rejoin the headquarters of the regiment. Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Hunt, lieutenant-colonel Twentieth Infantry, will proceed with Companies B and C, of his regiment to Baton Rouge, La., and report to the commanding officer of the regiment.

GENERAL Schofield's personal effects were shipped on the morning of the 24th, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. At the same time, Colonel Wherry and Major Rathbone, of General Schofield's staff, left this city for that station. Mrs. General Schofield is still in Washington, and will remain there till matters are arranged at her new home.

The following officers sailed, the latter part of February, for Sicks, for court-martial duty. The small propeller *Geo. S. Wright* has been chartered for the round trip: Brevet Brigadier-General Blake, First Cavalry; Brevet Colonel Reno, First Cavalry; Brevet Colonel Platt, Second Artillery; Brevet Colonel Whittier, Thirty-second Infantry; Brevet Major Ramsay, Second Artillery; Captain Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry; Lieutenant Hall, First Cavalry; Major Allen, Second Artillery.

The following officers reported at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, week ending March 20, 1869: Brevet Major C. W. Howell, captain Engineer Corps, returning from special service; Brevet Brigadier-General Chauncey McKeever, major Adjutant-General's Department, returning from special service at Fort Hays; Second Lieutenant L. Wightman, Third Cavalry, returning from leave of absence.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Union, N. M., on the 12th of April, 1869, for the trial for such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General W. N. Grier, colonel Third U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major E. W. Tarleton, captain Third U. S. Cavalry; Captain John A. Wilcox, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major J. D. Jones, captain Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Captain A. B. Carpenter, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Captain H. Lieber, medical storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department; Second Lieutenant A. D. King, Third U. S. Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, Second Lieutenant J. J. Ennis, Third U. S. Cavalry.

A GENERAL Court-martial met at Fort Wayne, Michigan, on 22d March. Detail for the Court: Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, Medical Department, brevet colonel U. S. Army; Captain Henry F. Brownson, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, brevet major U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Ormsby M. Mitchell, Fourth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant Andrew P. Caraher, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army; First Lieutenant William S. Johnson, Forty-third U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles F. Humphrey, Fourth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Patrick Fitzpatrick, Forty-third U. S. Infantry. Captain James A. Bates, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kansas, on the fifth day of April, for trial of Captain Martin Mullins, Fifth U. S. Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, lieutenant-colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel W. B. Royall, major Fifth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major D. H. Brotherton, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Lay, captain Third U. S. Infantry; Captain Simon Snyder, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major James S. Casey, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Captain Samuel Owenshine, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Captain Edmond Butler, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Conyngham, captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry. First Lieutenant E. L. Randall, Fifth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas H. Neill, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Brigadier-General Horace Brooks, for faithful services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Brigadier-General Robert Avery, from March 2, 1867; also brevet brigadier-general and colonel from same date.
Brevet Brigadier-General James B. Fry, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Brigadier-General George A. H. Blake, colonel of the First U. S. Cavalry, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Levi C. Bootes, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel George A. Forsyth, for gallant conduct and meritorious services in an engagement with hostile Indians on the Aricakee Fork of the Republican River, on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of September, 1865, from September 17, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Daniel McClure, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, from October 15, 1867.
Brevet Colonel Robert Macfeely, for faithful and meritorious services in his department during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Richard N. Batchelder, for efficiency in the discharge of his duties as chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, from April 9, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Allen Rutherford, for faithful services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also colonel and lieutenant-colonel from same date.
Brevet Colonel John T. Sprague, for services during the war, from March 13, 1865; also colonel from same date.
Brevet Colonel Thomas Wilhelm, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also colonel from same date.
Brevet Colonel Milton Cogswell, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Augustus G. Tassin, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Colonel De Lancey Floyd Jones, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Henry A. Morrow, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6, 1865, from March 2, 1867; also colonel from same date.
Brevet Colonel James Hiddle, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865; also colonel from same date.
Brevet Colonel John McL. Taylor, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Beekman Du Barry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Robert Macfeely, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Henry Clay Wood, for faithful and meritorious services in the field and in the Adjutant-General's Department during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Colonel Franklin F. Flint, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865; also colonel from same date.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence E. Bennett, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also lieutenant-colonel from same date.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Moses B. Walker, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Sinclair, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865; also lieutenant-colonel from same date.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Kensel, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Harrison, Virginia, from March 13, 1865.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Major James F. Randlett, for distinguished gallantry at the assault at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 13, 1864, from June 6, 1867.
Brevet Major James Stewart, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Major Samuel McKeever, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Major Daniel W. Burke, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from January 22, 1867.
Brevet Major Joseph G. Crane, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the war, from April 25, 1865; also brevet major for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Bull Run (second).
Brevet Major Curwen B. McEllan, for gallant and distinguished services during the war, from March 31, 1865.
Brevet Major Nicholas Noan, for gallant and distinguished services during the war, from March 31, 1865; also major from same date.
Brevet Major Charles H. Whittlesey, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Major Birney B. Keeler, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Major John H. Bonovan, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Major John Mitchell, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 29, 1865; also major from same date.
Brevet Major Daniel D. Wheeler, for gallantry and good conduct during the war, from March 2, 1867; also major, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Harrison, Va.
Brevet Major William Hawley, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of New Hope Church, near Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864, from March 2, 1867; also major for Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.
Brevet Major Arthur MacArthur, Jr., for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., from March 2, 1867; also major for Mission Ridge.
Brevet Major Thomas W. Sweeney, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Major Sumner H. Lincoln, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Major Andrew P. Caraher, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Major William J. L. Nicodemus, for gallant and meritorious services in New Mexico in 1862, and with the Army of the Potomac in 1863, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Major Charles McClure, for gallant and meritorious services in the field with the Army of the Potomac in 1862, from August 17, 1866.
Brevet Major John M. Duffy, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., from March 13, 1865; also major for Collierville, Tenn.
Brevet Major Robert H. Offley, for efficient and meritorious services in the recruitment of the Army, October 31, 1866.

For faithful and meritorious services during the war.

Major Simon Francis, from March 13, 1865.
Major Rodney Smith, from March 13, 1865.
Major William A. Rucker, from March 2, 1867.
Major Robert C. Walker, from March 2, 1867.
Major George Pomeroy, from March 2, 1867.
Major Justus Steinberger, from March 2, 1867.
Major William R. Gibson, from March 2, 1867.
Major Thomas H. Halsey, from March 2, 1867.
Major William B. Rochester, from March 2, 1867.
Major Henry B. Reese, from March 2, 1867.
Major John L. Hodge, from March 2, 1867.
Major Charles J. Sprague, from March 2, 1867.
Major Nicholas Vedder, from March 2, 1867.
Major Edwin D. Judd, from March 2, 1867.
Major Valentine C. Hanna, from March 2, 1867.
Major William Smith, from March 2, 1867.
Major John W. Smith, from March 2, 1867.
Major Charles M. Terrell, from March 2, 1867.
Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, from March 2, 1867.
Major George E. Glenn, from March 2, 1867.
Major Jacob E. Burbank, from March 2, 1867.
Major Brantz Mayer, from March 2, 1867.
Major James W. Nichols, from March 2, 1867.

Major Robert D. Clarke, from March 2, 1867.
Major James H. Nelson, from March 2, 1867.
Major John S. Walker, from March 2, 1867.
Major Charles W. Wingard, from March 2, 1867.
Major James P. Canby, from March 2, 1867.
Major Peter F. G. Harter, from March 2, 1867.
Major George W. Candee, from March 2, 1867.
Major Edmund H. Brooks, from March 2, 1867.
Major Israel O. Dewey, from March 2, 1867.
Major Samuel A. Pearce, Jr., from March 9, 1867.
Major James R. Mears, from March 13, 1867.
Major Thomas S. Allison, from April 1, 1867.
Major Frank M. Eitting, from April 13, 1867.
Major Robert Morrow, from May 9, 1867.
Major Isaac S. Stewart, from October 13, 1867.
Major Dwight Bannister, from March 3, 1868.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Brevet Captain Robert A. Torrey, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865; also captain, for gallant and meritorious services at Collierville, Tenn.
Brevet Captain George H. Vernon, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Captain Henry F. Leggett, for gallant and meritorious services in the engagement at Lovejoy's Station, Ga., from July 17, 1865.
Brevet Captain George Macomber, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also captain same date.
Brevet Captain Charles M. Callahan, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., from March 2, 1867; also captain for Vicksburg, Miss.
Brevet Captain William H. Bisbee, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., and for meritorious conduct during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Captain William H. Hugo, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also captain and first lieutenant.
Brevet Captain Fredrik Rosencrantz, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign under General Meade, from March 2, 1867; also captain and first lieutenant.
Brevet Captain Clarence E. Bennett, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Captain Frank W. Hess, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., from March 2, 1867; also captain for Kelly's Ford, Va.
Brevet Captain Sumner H. Lincoln, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Winchester, Va., from March 2, 1867; also captain for the battle of the Wilderness, Va.
Brevet Captain Charles H. Hoyt, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 22, 1867.
Brevet Captain Richard P. Strong, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Captain George W. Graham, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also captain same date.
Brevet Captain Owen Hale, for conspicuous gallantry at Bottom's Bridge, Va., February 7, 1864, and Drury's Bluff, Va., June 10, 1864, from March 2, 1867; also captain for Charles City Court-house, Va., December 13, 1862.
Brevet Captain Paul R. Hambrick, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also captain same date.
Brevet Captain Adna R. Chaffee, for gallant and efficient services in the engagement with Comanche Indians at Paint Creek, March 7, 1868, from March 7, 1868.
Brevet Captain William H. Clapp, for gallantry at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., from March 2, 1867; also captain for Chickasaw Bayou, December 29th, 30th and 31, 1862.
Brevet Captain Charles C. Aleahire, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Captain Thomas J. Spencer, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Captain Jos. M. Williams, for conspicuous gallantry displayed in engagements with Indians on the Verde, Arizona, April 16 and 17, 1867, in Yampai Valley, Arizona, June 14, 1867, and near Music Mountains, Arizona, July 9, 1867, from July 9, 1867.
Brevet Captain Francis M. Seeley, late captain Fourth U. S. Artillery, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., from July 1, 1863; and captain by brevet for distinguished services at the siege of Yorktown, and engagement at Seven Pines, Va., from June 25, 1862.
Brevet Captain Arthur Morris, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Captain George W. Gates, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., from March 2, 1867; also captain for Beverly Ford, Va., and the lieutenant for Fredericksburg, Va.
Brevet Captain Samuel W. McKeever, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet Captain Azer H. Nickerson, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863, from March 2, 1867; also captain for Antietam.
Brevet Captain James F. Randlett, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the siege of Fort Wagner, September 7, 1863, from June 6, 1867.
Brevet Captain Henry H. Abel, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also captain same date.
Brevet Captain Francis E. Lacey, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 13, 1865.
Brevet Captain James Stewart, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle on the Weldon Railroad, Va., from August 18, 1864; also captain for Gettysburg.
Brevet Captain Louis M. Hamilton, for gallant and meritorious services in engagements with the Indians, particularly in the battle with the Cheyennes on the Washita River, November 27, 1868, where he fell while gallantly leading his command, from November 27, 1868.
Brevet Captain Carroll H. Potter, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also captain same date.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

First Lieutenant Jacob Wagner, for gallant and meritorious services in the attack at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet First Lieutenant Thomas E. Merritt, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also first lieutenant for Fort Hudson, La.
Brevet First Lieutenant Louis H. Rucker, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also first lieutenant for Upperville and Beverly Ford, Va.
Brevet First Lieutenant David A. Griffith, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Antietam, Md., from March 2, 1867; also first lieutenant for Bull Run (second).
Brevet First Lieutenant John Whitney, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet First Lieutenant George K. Spencer, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Spanish Fort in the siege of Mobile, Ala., in March and April, 1865, from August 17, 1867; also first lieutenant for Tupelo, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn.
Brevet First Lieutenant William Hoelcke, for efficient and distinguished services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet First Lieutenant Frank P. Gross, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from August 9, 1867; also first lieutenant same date.
Brevet First Lieutenant J. Sumner Rogers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), Va., from October 1, 1867; also first lieutenant for Hanover Court-house and Gaines's Mills.
Brevet First Lieutenant George W. Budd, for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., from August 17, 1867; also first lieutenant for Corinth, Miss.
Brevet First Lieutenant John W. Lewis, for faithful and efficient services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also first lieutenant same date.
Brevet First Lieutenant John Bannister, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet First Lieutenant Edward Donovan, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also first lieutenant for Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing.
Brevet First Lieutenant William G. Fitch, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hanover Court-house, Va., from March 13, 1865.
Brevet First Lieutenant William Hawley, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet First Lieutenant Warren R. Dutton, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867.
Brevet First Lieutenant William F. Rice, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cool Arbor and Rappahannock Station, Va., from March 2, 1867; also first lieutenant for Gettysburg.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States steamer *Ossipee*, 6, sailed from Honolulu February 13th for Hilo, Sandwich Islands.

THE United States flagship *Contoocook*, 13, Admiral Hoff commanding, arrived at Havana March 27th from Key West.

THE following vessels are fitting out for temporary service: *Galena*, 8, at Portsmouth; *Seminole*, 8, at Boston; *Juniata*, 6, at Philadelphia.

MR. DRAKE has introduced in the Senate a bill making permanent the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE steamer *Tallapoosa*, 2, recently arrived at Washington from New York, has been surveyed by a Naval board, and will immediately be repaired and refitted throughout as a dispatch boat.

THE *Ticonderoga*, 20, and *Frolic*, 5, left Lisbon for the United States the 20th of March. The *Seatar*, 10, was making some necessary repairs at Cadiz, and would not leave for home until about the 10th of April.

ORDERS have been sent out for the return of the *Guerriere*, 23, to New York. The squadron on the coast of Brazil is to be turned over to the senior commanding officer, and Rear-Admiral Davis is to return in the *Guerriere*.

DISPATCHES have been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Rear-Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, dated 17th March, which report that everything is quiet in the neighborhood of Havana. A vessel is kept constantly at Aspinwall for the protection of American interests on the Isthmus.

A NAVAL officer just returned from San Francisco reports that the whole yard at Mare Island feels the good effects of the efficient government of its present energetic and able commandant, from whose office radiates a complete system of improvement and progress, while his house, with its ever-open doors, is the very centre of enjoyment for every one at the Island from the oldest captain to the youngest midshipman.

A BOARD is now in session at the Washington Navy-yard to determine upon a breech-loading musket for the use of the naval service. The board is composed of Captain William Reynolds, president; Commander Somerville Nicholson; Commander K. Randolph Breeze; Captain McLane Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps; G. C. Reid, first lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, recorder. Inventors of breech-loaders can send specimens of their arms to this board for examination.

THE Senate has confirmed the nominations of Captains Thomas H. Stevens, Thomas H. Patterson, and Edward T. Nichols, to take their former positions on the Navy Register, and Captain James T. Armstrong, now on the retired list, to be captain in the navy on the active list, to take rank next to Captain Fabius Stanley. Also the nominations of Commander Calhoun to be captain in the Navy; Lieutenant-Commanders Carpenter and Kirkland to be commanders; W. K. McShevry and A. C. Kelton to be second lieutenants of the Marine Corps.

SECRETARY BORIE made a flying visit to Annapolis on Thursday of last week, leaving Washington at 8:30 A. M. in a special train with a party numbering eleven in all. Carriages were in waiting to receive them, and Vice-Admiral Porter, with team in hand, took charge of the Secretary and preceded the cortege to the Academy grounds. The officers and mariners were all drawn up in line to receive the distinguished visitors, and after a drill from the midshipmen and Marine Corps, lunch was had and a brief rest taken. Artillery drill, exercises in the gymnasium, practice in old "Fort Severn" and on board the *Santee*, constituted the exhibitions of the afternoon, winding up with a dinner at the Admiral's. A dress reception of all the officers was one of the most agreeable features of the visit, and which terminated the pleasures of the day, the party returning to Washington at a late hour.

THE State Department is in receipt of news from our Consul-General at Havana, which gives some authentic information regarding the status of affairs in Cuba. He states that the prospects of the insurgents are fully as good as those of the Spaniards, and that both parties are constantly receiving reinforcements—the former from natives and parties in the United States, etc., and the latter from Spain. He complains that his duties in protecting American citizens against the tyrannical exercise of power by the Spaniards are increasing, and suggests that the number of vessels in our West India squadron should be increased. The war steamer *Seminole*, now at Boston, the *Galena*, now at Portland, and the *Juniata*, at Philadelphia, have accordingly been ordered to prepare themselves for duty in that squadron forthwith. It was originally intended that several iron-clads should be detailed for that duty, but the above-named vessels have been ordered, substituting them for economy's sake, as the expense of maintaining iron-clads is very heavy. Nevertheless the iron-clads will be sent if necessary.

THE Pennsylvania Republican Association waited on Secretary Borie recently and congratulated him upon his appointment, through their spokesman, Mr. Joseph M. Wilson, who said: "MR. SECRETARY—We are here to express our gratification that Pennsylvania is represented in the Cabinet, and to congratulate you, sir, as the recipient of that distinguished honor. It was but natural that all should wish to know the man thus honored by the President—and, sir, the record shows that from your boyhood days until now, honesty, industry and integrity have been your chosen and constant companions. In addition to such a record you bring to your exalted position the knowledge gained by a life devoted

to commercial pursuits, strengthened by experience and matured by thoughtful observation. With an earnest prayer that God will grant you life and health, and guide and direct your efforts to do good to your fellow men, we firmly believe that when you lay aside your robes of office your heart will be cheered by the well-merited plaudits of your fellow-countrymen." The Secretary replied: "I am proud to receive such a compliment from you. Like our great leader, however, I am unaccustomed to public speaking. The office to which I was so suddenly called I never desired, nor did I aspire to it. The personal feeling of the President toward myself, I suppose, was the reason for bringing me into public position. I do not know whether I shall remain here long or not, as my health is not very good; but so long as I do I shall faithfully discharge the duties of my office." At the conclusion of Mr. Borie's remarks he shook hands with each gentleman present, and after a few minutes' conversation the association withdrew.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself J. S. O., writes to the *Washington Chronicle* as follows: "President Grant resolved to check the abuses in the Navy Department at once, and prevent a repetition of them, if possible. With this purpose in view, a bill for the reorganization of the navy was promptly presented to Congress, it has already passed the Senate, and will no doubt pass the House within a few days. It provides for a board of survey, to be composed of officers not below the grade of rear-admiral, who are to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a four years' term of service. All plans, estimates and specifications for the construction of ships, machinery, buildings, etc., are to be submitted to the board of survey, who are to report in writing to the Secretary of the Navy. The board is also to make visits of inspection to the navy-yards, naval buildings, ships in port, and receive full written reports from officers commanding ships on foreign service. All important questions connected with the navy will be passed upon by the board, and the Secretary of the Navy will then have the invaluable aid of distinguished and experienced officers to guide him in his conduct of the naval affairs of the country. This excellent measure will no doubt be approved by the country, as it is now heartily endorsed by all who comprehend the needs of the service and appreciate the frightful extent of damage and loss which the navy has suffered under the old system. Pending the action of Congress and the creation of the board of survey, Admiral Porter has been ordered on special service at the Navy Department. He is *ad interim* acting for the proposed board of survey. His position at the Department is thus well defined, and he is there in pursuance of a well matured plan for the reorganization and better government of the navy. Admiral Porter is eminently fitted for the important and responsible position in which he has been placed by the President. Of his naval record it is unnecessary to speak; his brilliant exploits on the Mississippi and on the Atlantic are yet fresh and green, and need no eulogy; but it is perhaps not generally known that he is a close student, a very earnest thinker, and a thorough master of those branches of science which are connected with his profession. He has also carefully studied the principles and regulations which govern the navies of Great Britain and France, and is an *au courant* of all the important changes and improvements that are in progress in the navies of the Old World. When the board of survey is created, Admiral Porter will, no doubt, be appointed to it, and the long practical experience of the officers who are likely to be associated with him, combined with his own experience and knowledge and the sound judgment and financial ability of Secretary Borie, will give the country the most capable administration of its naval affairs which it has ever had."

FOREIGN NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Trinity Board has resolved to supersede the Longships lighthouse off Land's End by a new structure on an adjoining rock. The contract for the granite work has been taken by a French firm, and all the granite for the work will be imported from France. The picking out of the foundation will commence at once.

THE first stone of the new works for the extension of Portsmouth Dockyard has been laid. A block of Portland stone, weighing some five tons, was fixed at one end of a vast excavation, which will form one of four docks that will stand on the south side of the new repairing basin included in the general plan of the extension works.

AN English officer complains that Naval rank does not receive proper recognition in civil life. I see no other way, he adds, of taking away all excuse on this point than by altering the designation of captain to commodore; commander remain commander; lieutenant of eight years, lieutenant-commander; lieutenant under eight years, captain; sub-lieutenants, lieutenants; commodore, having to hoist a broad pennant, might be called squadron admiral or flag officer *pro tem*.

IN answer to a question, in the House of Commons, as to whether the British government proposed to maintain any naval force on the west coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade, the First Lord of the Treasury said that "he must not be understood to say anything which would prevent her Majesty's government from keeping some limited force on that coast for the purposes of trade, but subject to that limitation the squadron had been reduced, and the matter was under consideration with a view, if possible, to its entire withdrawal."

ADMIRAL Sir Charles Christopher Parker, an old English naval officer, died on the 13th of March. He was the third son of Vice-Admiral Christopher Parker, who was eldest son of Sir Peter Parker, first baronet. He was born in 1792, entered the Royal navy at an early age, served in the Mediterranean, at the capture of the Island of Capri, at the defence of Gaeta, and in an attack on a convoy off Cape Tiliat. He was lieutenant of the *Malta* at the siege of Tarragona, and was an admiral on the reserve list since 1863. The first baronet was for upward of eighty years in the navy, and

Brevet First Lieutenant James B. Burbank, for gallant conduct in battle as a staff officer, from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating in Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865, from March 2, 1867; also first lieutenant for Hatcher's Run, Va.

Brevet First Lieutenant Frank C. Grugan, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also first lieutenant for Hatcher's Run.

Brevet First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also first lieutenant for Petersburg, Va.

Brevet First Lieutenant Henry P. Ritzins, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., from October 23, 1867; also first lieutenant for Fredericksburg, Va.

First Lieutenant William P. Bainbridge, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Chickamauga, Ga., and Mission Ridge, Tenn., from March 2, 1867.

First Lieutenant John B. Nixon, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, from June 12, 1867.

First Lieutenant Patrick Cusack, for conspicuous gallantry in an engagement with Indians at Horse Head Hills, September 12, 1868, from September 12, 1868.

Brevet First Lieutenant J. M. Kennedy, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also first lieutenant same date.

Brevet First Lieutenant B. H. Harkness, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also first lieutenant same date.

Brevet First Lieutenant S. C. Vedder, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 7, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant H. W. Torbett, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 7, 1867; also first lieutenant same date.

Brevet First Lieutenant D. H. McComas, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 7, 1867; and first lieutenant by brevet for gallant and meritorious services at Peeke's Farm, Va., from March 7, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant E. M. Chester, for gallantry at South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, from June 17, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant William C. Rawolle, for services in the West, including cavalry campaigns in East Tennessee, and expeditions into Northern Mississippi, from June 6, 1868; also first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the Army of the Potomac.

First Lieutenant Alvan S. Galbreath, for gallant and meritorious services in the action at Brown's Ferry, Tenn., October 27, 1863, from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Rufus Somerby, for gallant and efficient services in his actions with the Apache Indians, between October 7, 1868, and October 23, 1868, from October 7, 1868; also first lieutenant, from August 30, 1868.

Brevet First Lieutenant William M. Bandy, for coolness, courage, and gallantry at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., from August 29, 1867; also first lieutenant for distinguished courage at Pea Ridge and Prairie Bluff, Ark.

Brevet First Lieutenant William L. English, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from June 18, 1867; also first lieutenant same date.

First Lieutenant John S. Hammer, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., from March 2, 1867.

First Lieutenant Thomas D. Maurice, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Atlanta, Ga., from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Asa B. Gardner, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 2, 1867; also first lieutenant for Gettysburg.

First Lieutenant John W. Dillenback, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Petersburg, Va., and Sugar Loaf Hill, N. C., from March 2, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant Owen J. Sweet, for gallant conduct in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., from May 27, 1867; also first lieutenant for Chancellorsville.

Brevet First Lieutenant William H. Hick, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 7, 1867; also first lieutenant for Sulphur Springs, Va.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Thompson, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from October 16, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Jonathan B. Hanson, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, from March 7, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Henry H. Kuhn, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., from March 2, 1867.

Second Lieutenant Hayden De Lancy, for gallant and meritorious services in action with the Pah Ute Indians in Warner Valley, Oregon, May 1, 1868, from May 1, 1868.

Second Lieutenant Henry J. Kelly, for meritorious services, from October 1, 1867.

Second Lieutenant John Anderson, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Petersburg, Va., from August 10, 1867.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

MARCH 25TH.

Bradford, W. R., Captain.	Miles, Evan, Captain.
Gibbes, John, Captain.	McLean, Jno., Captain.
Grigsby, L. B., Colonel—2.	Opdyke, Emerson, General.
Healy, Jesse, Captain.	Price, W. H. C., Captain.
Henry, John, Colonel.	Stockley, Wm., Captain.
Loomis, Jno. S., Colonel.	Thompson, Wm., Captain.

MARCH 26TH.

Boss, Henry, Captain.	Price, W. H. C., Major.
Cole, Wm., Captain.	Reed, Geo. L., Captain.
Jones, T. S., Captain.	Rich, Henry S., Captain.
Lord, S. A., Captain.	Skeppon, Chas., Lieutenant.
Loring, Wm., General.	Thompson, W. T., General.
Millard, E. R., Captain.	Waddell, Loyd D., Colonel.

NAVY.

MARCH 25TH.

Acker, David.	Maguire, Felix—2.
Black, A. W.	Monroe, James
Berry, Wm.	Ovren, Fred.
Coghill, Wm. P.	O'Donnell, Martin.
Hayes, G. B., Lieutenant.	Trenchard, A. F., Commander.
Hagar, Henry.	Tenny, G. H.
Hall, James.	Vaughan, James H.
Hood, Robt.	Welch, Wm.
Kenny, James.	Whitney, E. G.
Kenny, Thomas.	Wood, Wm.

THE *Broad Arrow*, speaking of the trial trip of the *König Wilhelm*, says that the results obtained "must cause every one to regret the loss of this fine vessel to the British navy. It will be remembered" continues our English contemporary, "that she was originally designed for the Turkish government, and that when they were unable to make the necessary payments to the contractors she was offered to our own Admiralty, who were so long in making up their minds that Prussia eventually managed to secure her. We now learn that, on the measured mile, although her course had to be altered several times, in order to avoid passing vessels, and in spite of other disadvantageous circumstances, she realized a mean speed of 14½ knots. In addition to this, the *Engineer* points out that her armor is on the average superior to that of the *Hercules*, while she can stow half as much coal more than this ship, with engines of 0 horse power less."

greatly distinguished himself in the American war; the second baronet was a captain in the navy, and was mortally wounded at the storming of the American camp at Bellaire, near Baltimore; the third baronet was a commander, the fourth was a captain, and the deceased baronet was an admiral. The baronetcy was created in 1782, so that within ninety years no less than five baronets served their country in the naval service.

THE High Maritime Court of St. Petersburg lately held an inquiry on the loss of the frigate *Alexandre Nevsky*, on board which the Grand Duke Alexis was in danger of perishing. The sitting was held in the large hall of the naval library; seats had been erected around to accommodate the numerous public present, and the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral, and the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis. The examination was long, and was conducted in a most impartial manner. The persons inculpated were Vice-Admiral Possietie, Captain Kremer, captain of the vessel, the pilot, and the officer of the watch, all of whom were very closely interrogated as to the causes of the disaster. The Court withdrew to deliberate at half-past four in the afternoon, and did not return until a quarter past nine, the public all the time waiting patiently in the hall. Many persons anticipated an acquittal, as the Emperor had openly stated that he believed no blame was to be attached to either the admiral or the captain. All the accused were, however, declared guilty of negligence. Admiral Possietie was condemned to be publicly reprimanded, and the sentence to be inserted in the Minister of Marine's order of the day; Captain Kremer to be placed under arrest for a month, the pilot to two weeks' detention, and the officer of the watch to a disciplinary punishment.

ONE of the most important parts of the equipment of a ship-of-war is undoubtedly her boats and their capabilities. In this respect the ships of the English navy a few years since were far behind those of France or Russia, but at the present time, as the *London Times* asserts, they are much more efficiently provided in that respect than the ships of any other nation. For some time after steam power was applied for the propulsion of boats attached to ships of the French and Russian navies, the English authorities stood by oars and sails, and when they did follow on the new track it was only done at first in a compromising and bungling kind of way. In their application of steam power to boats their neighbors aimed at rendering the boat a kind of miniature dispatch tender to the ship, possessing as much speed as could be given by the engine, and boiler-carrying power of her tonnage, without the usual heavy gun at the bow or stern, and with no great capacity for stowage beyond fuel, but with good towing powers, so that she could take a string of heavily armed boats into or out of any position that might be desired on a coast at a moderate speed. The first English effort in the same direction was to place twin screw engines and boilers in the heavy built steam launches already attached to their ships, retaining them at the same time in all their original form as gun-carrying boats, with armed crews, and stores of shot, shell, masts, sails, oars, water, and provisions, etc., the clumsy bluff-bowed monsters being, when thus loaded, scarcely able to hold their way against a moderate wind or tide in a river way, and useless altogether for towing purposes. The fitting out of two surveying sloops for service in the Chinese and Japanese seas led to the introduction of quite a different class of steamboat into the English navy, a type of boat which more nearly approached that adopted in the French and Russian navies in its general principles as simply a dispatch and towing boat, but excelling them greatly in having superior speed combined with the lifeboat principle in the boat's construction, the latter arrangement rendering them unsinkable when filled with water to the gunwale's edge when carrying engine and boiler and a double crew on board. Quite recently also it has been proved that the engines of these boats can be driven noiselessly, a most important desideratum when they may be engaged on reconnoitring or cutting-out expeditions. And orders issued from the Admiralty direct that all such boats in future supplied to her Majesty's ships are to be fitted with the engines working on the noiseless principle.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROWAN, commanding the Asiatic squadron, writing from Hong Kong under the date of Jan. 26th, gives an account of another difficulty which had taken place between the English naval authorities and Chinese, near Swatow. The Commander of the English gunboat *Cockchafer* took his boats some six or eight miles from the anchorage to exercise them, and in passing the village of Puling, the villagers commenced pelting them with stones. Lieutenant Kerr then landed and remonstrated, and failing to find the elders of the village, decided to take the head man of the party in one of the boats to Swatow. The villagers resisted and fired on the Lieutenant, who returned the fire and soon dispersed them. The Lieutenant re-embarked, and when a short way on his return, was intercepted by the villagers, who had cut across the country. The villagers fired on the boats, wounding eleven men, two seriously. The fire was returned, and eleven of the villagers were reported killed and thirty wounded. When the news reached Hong Kong, Vice-Admiral Keppel dispatched two corvettes and two gunboats, with four hundred seamen from the flag ship *Rodney*, to Swatow, to redress the unprovoked outrage on the English flag. Commodore Jones commanded the expedition. The result is not known. The following details of this occurrence are given by the *China Mail*: "It appears that the boats of her Majesty's gunboat *Cockchafer* were exercising in a creek about four miles beyond Swatow, when their crews were stoned by some natives, the missiles striking several of the men. The latter landed and caught one of the assailants, whom they detained with the intention of handing him over to the native authorities, and retreated to their boats. A large mob of Chinese, however—some 400 or 500—suddenly made their appearance from the village in the neighborhood, and being well armed with gungalls, opened a galling fire on the boats' crews. The latter returned the fire with their Snider rifles, but were obliged to retreat, twelve of their num-

ber being wounded, and two, the boatswain and gunner, not being expected to live. The loss on the Chinese side is said to be fourteen killed and several wounded. From private information we learn that the mob who first began the attack was composed partly of men and partly of boys—as most hostile gatherings are, especially in China. Almost every man in the *Cockchafer's* boats was wounded more or less severely; and even the man who brought the dispatches on board the *Kwang-tung*, although on duty, had his arm in a sling. The gunner and boatswain are rather dangerously hit—one having been shot through the upper part of the body (back and breast), and the other in the shoulder, the ball having lodged in the chest. In the latter case, the bullet is unfortunately so far from the reach of the surgeon's probe, that fears are entertained of the possibility of its being removed; and if, as is generally the case the ball be an iron one, very serious consequences may result. All the wounded men are in hospital, and are being carefully attended to by Dr. Scott. The gunner, who is a good marksman, is said to have fired no less than 400 rounds of Snider ammunition before he was hit—so that the estimate of the loss on the part of the rascally natives may probably be made under the mark. The gallant commander (Lieutenant Kerr), was of course exposed to the fire as much as any of his men; but it is satisfactory to know that he is unhurt. He had at least two very narrow escapes for his life: one bullet, passing over his head, grazed or went through his cap, and another found a lodgement in the breast of his coat. The force sent to the scene of the riot consists of her Majesty's ships *Icarus* and *Rinaldo*, and three gunboats, under the command of Commodore Oliver Jones.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 25.—Second Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Mintzer, to the *Kansas*.
Second Assistant Engineer Andrew Blythe, to the *Aroostook*.
MARCH 26.—Surgeon W. K. Schofield, to the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Mass.
Commander James W. Shirr, to duty at the Navy Department.
Commander James H. Gillis, to the Navy-yard, Washington, as equipment officer.
MARCH 27.—First Assistant Engineer John Roop, to the *Kansas*.
MARCH 28.—Commander A. W. Johnson, to command the *Galena* on the 8th of April next.
Captain J. H. Strong, to the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of May next.
Master Geo. W. De Long, to the Navy-yard, New York.
Assistant Surgeon W. G. Farewell, to the Naval Hospital, New York.
Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Wright, First Assistant Engineer Elijah Laws, Second Assistant Engineer R. B. Hine, Third Assistant Engineer J. A. Deaver, Boat-swain James Nash, and Carpenter A. O. Goodsoe, to the *Galena*, on the 8th of April next.
Master E. S. Houston, to the receiving ship *Vandalia*.
Ensign Charles Belknap, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.
Ensign W. H. Jacques, to duty at League Island, Pa.
First Assistant Engineer D. A. Hardie, to duty at League Island, Pa.
Master L. A. Kingsby, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.
Master W. W. Mead, to duty at Mount City, Ill.
Ensign C. B. Gill to the receiving ship *Ohio*.
Chaplain Geo. W. Dorrance, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.
MARCH 30.—Captain William Ronckendorf, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia.
Lieutenant-Commander E. A. Walker, to duty at the New York Navy-yard.
Lieutenant-Commander John McFarland, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia, Pa.

DETACHED.

MARCH 27.—Passed Assistant Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, from the *Dale*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
MARCH 29.—Rear-Admiral A. A. Harwood, from duty as Secretary of the Light-house Board, and placed on waiting orders.
Captain S. D. Trenchard, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of May next, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Sands, from the *Richmond*, and ordered home.
Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Neill, from the receiving ship *Ohio*; Lieutenant E. M. Stedman, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*; Master W. T. Buck, from duty at League Island, Pa.; Master W. B. Newman, from the Navy-yard, New York; Master J. E. Jones, from duty at Mount City, Ill.; Ensign W. J. Moore, from the receiving ship *Vandalia*; Assistant Surgeon E. A. Marston, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and Second Assistant Engineer Guy Samson, from duty at League Island, Pa., and ordered to the *Galena* on the 8th of April next.
Lieutenant C. A. Schetky, from duty at New Orleans, La., and placed on waiting orders.
Chaplain H. B. Hibben, from the *Pensacola*, and ordered home.
Chaplain John Blake, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Pensacola*.
MARCH 30.—Commodore G. F. Pearson, from duty as president of the Examining and Retiring Board, and placed on waiting orders.
Captains T. G. Corbin and Pierce Crosby, and Surgeon George Mauley and Thomas Dillard, from duty as members of the Examining and Retiring Board, and placed on waiting orders.
Surgeons A. A. Hochling, Daniel Egbert, and Paymaster W. F. A. Torbet, from duty connected with the Retiring Board, and placed on waiting orders.
Surgeon Charles Eversfield, from duty connected with the Examining Board, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at Philadelphia.
Carpenter J. G. Myers, from duty on board the *Michigan*, and placed on waiting orders.
Carpenter James Dibble, from duty on board the receiving ship *Polomac*, and ordered to the *Michigan*.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

MARCH 26.—Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg and Lieutenant D. C. Woodrow.

GRANTED SICK LEAVE.

MARCH 26.—Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Brower.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 25.—The orders of Second Assistant Engineers George W. Hall and R. T. Bennett, to the *Kansas* and *Aroostook*.
MARCH 27.—The orders of Second Assistant Engineer O. W. Allison to the *Kansas*.
MARCH 30.—Master George W. De Long, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and he is granted leave of absence.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

MUSTERED OUT.

MARCH 26.—Acting Master Edwin Babson and Acting Ensigns J. O. Winchester and L. A. Waterman.
MARCH 27.—Acting Master Albert Taylor, Acting Ensigns David Lee and J. F. Whitman, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. J. Swords.

GRANTED LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

MARCH 29.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon G. W. Gale.

GRANTED LEAVE PRIOR TO HONORABLE DISCHARGE.

MARCH 27.—Acting Master G. E. Holloway and Acting Ensign Thomas Seiden.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MARCH 24.—Midshipmen Horace W. Mann, B. M. Shaffner, Eugene C. Tiltman, David Whipple, Z. T. Babcock, Francis Winslow and G. A. Sanderson, at the Naval Academy.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending March 27, 1869:

Edward Hartford, landsman, March 17th, Naval Hospital, New York.
John Morrish, ordinary seaman, March 21st, U. S. steamer *Ferment*, New York.
William Robertson, marine, March 24th, Marine Barracks, Washington City.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 20.—Third Lieutenant Samuel Howard, to duty on board the *Nanaimo*.
MARCH 29.—First Assistant Engineer William D. Kay, to duty on board the *Mahoning* at Portland, Me.

DETACHED.

MARCH 20.—Third Lieutenant Thomas A. Murry, from duty on board the *Nanaimo*, and ordered to the *Seward*, at Wilmington.
Third Lieutenant Samuel A. Brooks, from duty on board the *Seward*, and ordered to the *Joe Lane*, at Port Townsend, Puget Sound.

APPOINTED.

Samuel Howard, Robert M. Clark and John Owen have been appointed third lieutenants in the Revenue Marine Service.

GENERAL ORDERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 22, 1869.

General Orders No. 114.
The following order is issued because of frequent irregularities in the proceedings of Courts-martial forwarded to this Department:

1. The record of each and every case tried by Naval Court-martial, whether general or summary, must have attached thereto the order convening the court, or a copy of that order certified by the judge-advocate or recorder, and also the original charges and specifications duly signed and approved.

2. In summary as well as in general courts, the charges and specifications must be separate and distinct, the charge merely naming the offence (as, for example, desertion), and the specification alleging the particulars of time, place, person and circumstance, in support of the charge, briefly, but positively and clearly.

3. The party accused may be tried at the same time for more than one offence, but each offence must be separately charged, and each charge must be followed by a separate specification, so that the party accused may be able to plead separately to each charge and specification.

4. In all cases, whether general or summary, the record must state that the accused was furnished with a copy of the charges and specifications at least one day before the trial, and must also state that the charges and specifications were read aloud in the presence and hearing of the accused before he was called on to plead.

5. In all trials, whether by summary or general courts, the accused must be called on to plead; and, if he fail to plead, the judge-advocate or recorder will note the fact, and the trial will go forward as if the accused had pleaded guilty.

6. When the party accused pleads guilty to the whole matter charged and specified, no evidence shall be introduced by the prosecution, except to rebut any evidence offered by the accused in mitigation of sentence.

7. Witnesses for the prosecution shall be interrogated as follows, viz.:

First. By the judge-advocate or recorder.
Second. By the accused or his counsel.
Third. By the court.
Witnesses for the defence shall be examined—
First. By the accused or his counsel.
Second. By the judge-advocate or recorder.
Third. By the court.

The record must show that each witness was duly sworn in presence of the accused.

8. The record of proceedings of all naval courts must be written on both sides of every leaf, so as not to leave alternate blank pages, and must be firmly secured by fastenings at the top margin, and not at the side of the leaves; the paper used must be that prescribed in Navy Regulations, paragraph 1,066.

A. E. BONE, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 22, 1869.

General Orders No. 115.
To relieve commanders of squadrons and stations from the labor of signing, all papers to be forwarded to the different departments will be endorsed by chiefs of staff or by secretaries.

A. E. BONE, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1869.

General Orders No. 116.
1. At a Naval General Court-martial convened February 3, 1869, on board the U. S. steamer *Pensacola*, by order of Rear-Admiral T. T. Craven, commanding North Pacific Squadron, Henry Phillips, private marine, was tried upon the following charge and specifications:

CHARGE—"Disobedience of orders."
Specification first—"In this, that the said Henry Phillips, private marine, serving on board U. S. flag-ship *Pensacola*, on or about January twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, being ordered by Sergeant William Schact, of the same vessel to scrub rammer and sponge handles, did refuse to obey the order."

Specification second—"In this, that the said Henry Phillips, private marine, of the U. S. flag-ship *Pensacola*, on or about January twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, being ordered by Ensign F. Turnbull, officer of the deck, to scrub rammer and sponge handles, did refuse to obey the order."

Of which charge and specifications he was found guilty, and sentenced as follows: "To be confined at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, California, for the term of one year; to wear, during said confinement, a ball weighing eighteen pounds, attached by a chain five feet long to his leg; for the same period to be employed upon the Government works at Mare Island, under the proper authority, during the regular working hours; and to suffer loss of all pay during said confinement, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars."

II. At the same court, Thomas O'Neill, private marine, was tried upon the following charge and specification:

CHARGE—"Disobedience of orders."

Specification—"In this, that the said Thomas O'Neill, private marine, being ordered by Sergeant Wm. Schact to scrub the handles of the rammer and sponge belonging to gun No. 11, did refuse to obey the order, and did, furthermore, say, in the presence of Ensign F. Turnbull, officer of the deck, that he would obey no order of Sergeant Schact, or words to that effect. All this on board U. S. steamer *Pensacola*, on or about January twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, all the parties belonging to that vessel."

Of which charge and specification he was found guilty, and sentenced as follows: "To be confined at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, California, for the term of one year; to wear, during said confinement, a ball weighing eighteen pounds, attached by a chain five feet long to his leg; for the same period to be employed upon the Government works at Mare Island, under the proper authority, during the regular working hours; and to suffer loss of all pay during said confinement, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars."

In both of these cases the proceedings are fatally defective, and are, therefore, disapproved and set aside. The accused will be at once returned to duty.

A. E. BONE, Secretary of the Navy.

ADVISES from Yokohama, Japan, to March 4th, report the *Ashtelot* then in that port, the *Maumee* at Higo, and the *Aroostook* daily expected there. The *Onida* had sailed for Hong Kong.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A MIDSHIPMAN.

We publish with pleasure the following official correspondence, which records the heroic act of one of our young naval officers and its prompt and generous recognition by his superior officers:

U. S. FLAG-SHIP GUERRIERE,

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 9, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to the Department a copy of a letter from Captain M. B. Woolsey, commanding this vessel, giving an account of the heroic conduct of Midshipman T. B. M. Mason, in saving the lives of two of his shipmates, enlisted men, under the most perilous circumstances.

It affords me the highest pleasure to be able to say that Mr. Mason's behavior and character in all other respects are in perfect harmony with these noble actions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DAVIS, Rear-Admiral,

Commanding South American Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP GUERRIERE,

HARBOR OF RIO DE JANEIRO, February 9, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your notice the self-sacrificing and brave conduct of T. B. M. Mason, of this vessel, who promptly perilled his own life and thereby saved two of his shipmates, enlisted men, from drowning. The circumstances of the case are as follows: The two men, Patrick Joyce, ordinary seaman, and Michael Cochran, coal-heaver, were in the steam launch, one of them being in single irons. They both jumped overboard and swam away from the boat. Mr. Mason was on the landing. Seeing that one of the men was exhausted and had gone down, he threw off his coat, jumped overboard after him and saved him. He then got on board the launch, and some one saying that the other man was drowning Mr. Mason again jumped overboard, swam after him, and saved him in the same manner. This occurred yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. B. WOOLSEY, Captain Com'd'g Guerriere.

Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Davis, Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1869.

SIR: The Department has just learned from a despatch received from Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Davis, communicating a copy of a letter addressed to him by Captain M. B. Woolsey, commanding the *Guerriere*, of your having, by two distinct acts of valor, saved the lives of two of your shipmates, enlisted men, in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, on the 8th of February last.

I desire to express to you the Department's high appreciation of your heroic conduct on the occasion mentioned, which cannot fail to reflect credit on you and commend you to the esteem of your brother officers and shipmates in the service.

It is gratifying to the Department to learn, also, from the dispatch of Rear-Admiral Davis, that your "behavior and character in all other respects are in perfect harmony with these noble actions."

Very respectfully,

A. E. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy.

Midshipman T. B. M. Mason, U. S. Ship Guerriere, South Atlantic Squadron.

We may add to this that Midshipman Mason is a son of a well known citizen of New York, Mr. T. Bailey Myers.

OUR NAVAL NECESSITIES.

In July last the *Galaxy* magazine published an article from the pen of Vice-Admiral Porter on our "National Prospects and Resources." In the course of this article the Admiral gave expression to some of his views on naval matters which it is worth while to reproduce just now. Referring to the results following the establishment of more perfect facilities for communication with the East, the Admiral said:

New York, in this matter of communication, as in everything else, is the great emporium. To it, as the centre of trade, are exported all the necessities and luxuries of Europe, and thence depart the passengers who would visit foreign shores. This steam trade will so increase in magnitude from year to year (judging by its constant progress in the past) that the city of New York will scarcely afford facilities for the augmented business. If this trade is so great under ordinary circumstances, let us consider what it will be when the great East India trade is centred in New York; when Jersey City, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and both sides of the Hudson for miles will be lined with steamships and sailing vessels waiting for the India freights that will be brought to us by our Pacific railroads.

The present generation will live to see this, if we exhibit any wisdom in our government councils. We should commence now to prepare for the great commercial struggle that is to come, and our government should at once hold out inducements to our merchants to start new lines. Congress ought even, (for the present,) to withdraw the restrictions with regard to buying foreign vessels, and let us purchase the fastest and best steamers that can be built on the Clyde, since, owing to the high duties imposed on articles used in shipbuilding, it is impossible for us to compete with foreign ship constructors in building either steamers or sailing vessels. The steamers now run by the French are English built and of superior construction to the old style of vessels. Why, then, should we not adopt the same class of vessels and drive both French and English from the track?

It may be a selfish consideration to wish to deprive our neighbors of a share of the profits of the carrying

trade, when there are apparently enough for all; but as this trade of right belongs to us we should never allow such a reflection to be cast upon our enterprise as to permit any other nation to snatch this rich prize from our grasp.

When our commerce has been re-established we must protect it. A commercial nation requires an efficient navy, and although we have paid so little attention to this matter in the past we must do better in the future. The navy of England has kept pace with its commercial marine; indeed, but for her great arm of national defence Britain would no longer have her great commercial marine. Her national ships are spread all over the ocean, affording protection to the smallest vessel that carries the British flag. The size and character of the English men-of-war are such that they command respect from all nations, and their commanders are supported in every act tending to the protection of British subjects or British interests.

While we have been frittering away all our resources on doubtful experiments, and spending many millions on frightful failures, England, taking advantage of our experience, has marched rapidly to naval pre-eminence; and, although the issue of the fight between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* reduced her for the time to an inferior naval power, she now stands, as she has done for hundreds of years, the mistress of the seas. The millions we have spent have produced us nothing in the shape of a navy with which we could assert the rights that have been violated by England—the nation which helped to drive our commerce from the ocean.

Our navy must be rebuilt on a new system, with new plans. After perfecting our ships we must adopt a ratio by which the size of our navy will be in proportion to the size of our commercial marine. That is, we must have so many tons of naval vessels to so many tons of commerce, and so many guns to a proportional number of tons of naval vessels.

At present we are in no condition to assert our rights, and although we have nominally a number of vessels on our naval register, yet few of them could render any service as vessels of war on the ocean.

Our squadrons on all the stations are entirely at the mercy of one or two heavy iron-clads such as are found in the English and French navies; for such vessels as these would destroy our entire force in a very short time. Let us hope that there will not long be cause for anxiety, and that instead of talking war against a nation that could do us irreparable mischief in the event of hostilities, we may settle our difficulties by diplomacy. We can, at least, take our revenge by distancing our rival in commercial enterprises, and snatch from England the prize by which she has gained her strength and glory. Let us husband our resources, build up an army and a navy, and then our motto may be *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

D. D. P., United States Navy.

THE NEW NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* is evidently pleased with the new order of things at the Navy Department, and gives unrestrained expression to his delight, after describing the old order of things in terms which indicate a most irreverent disregard for the maxim *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

A change, however, has come over this heavy dream of things, and like a giant refreshed after eight years of slumber, the Navy Department buckles on its business boots and starts in for the race of reform under General Grant. Borie is hardly a week at his post when he has run half way through the gamut of Naval reform; but not all, nor a half, nor a third of the credit of this to Borie. Behind him, with every rope, boom and spar at his fingers' ends, with a mind that takes in at a glance, as another's might the alphabet, the whole American Navy and its organization, from the cooking galley to the etiquette of an admiral's reception—its wants, its wastes, its capacity for improvement, its *morale*, in short, its everything, stands Admiral David D. Porter, who comes at the request of General Grant, and of Secretary Borie, to give his valuable advice and assistance in remodelling and renovating the entire Navy. It is a herculean task, but Porter is just the man for the moment. Down there in that dull, silent City of Annapolis, as the commander of the Naval Academy, he has devoted much of his time to this very subject, in hopes, no doubt, of one day being in a position to make his study available in practice. It will, therefore, be less a source of astonishment to the public who have been so little accustomed to hear anything of the Navy Department at the recent rush of orders and regulations, when it is known the real fashioning hand at work has had his task before him for some time, and has given it his deepest attention. Hardly has he assumed his desk in Secretary Borie's room, with the excellent aid of Captain Walker, of the Naval Academy, at his elbow, when straightway out goes a new set of regulations to traverse the wide wide earth wherever the Stars and Stripes flutter over the naval tars of America, and instructing our gallant officers at home and abroad in a new and improved line of duty.

Brief as his occupation of office has been, the secretary has already attended to the details of regulating the uniform of the Navy, the regulation consisting in the introduction of marks of distinction of a very simple yet effective character. On the first floor, in a wide, mellow lighted room of the department, Secretary Borie receives his visitors and attends to the duties of his position. He is rapid in his movements, spends no time with loafers who simply come in to sit down and have a talk, but shows them out and bids them a pleasant good-morning. He is now up to his eyes in business, contemplating other reforms, such as consolidating squadrons, recalling useless cruising vessels and improving the communication between the department and the various squadrons scattered around the globe. Borie, with Admiral Porter as his assistant, will give us the model Navy of the world.

NAVAL UNIFORM.

SOME of our contemporaries are making merry over the late General Order No. 90 of the Navy Department, changing again the insignia of rank throughout the Navy, from Admiral down to Midshipman, from Captain to Carpenter and Sailmaker. But, in truth, this matter, to those whom it concerns, is by no means trivial. The uniform question is a leading one with all men whose duties compel them to wear a uniform, from postmen to policemen, from firemen to Freemasons, from militiamen to volunteers, and so on to regular troops of both Army and Navy. To sailors, soldiers and civilians, we say, in camp, in court and on quarter-deck, the question of uniform and, above all, that of insignia of rank, is one of constant discussion.

Now, it so happens that the tendency in these matters is toward profuse show. Often, in war times, when deeds are more conspicuous than rank, there is a revulsion toward simplicity in dress—the gorgeous epaulet gives way to a plain shoulder-strap, the cocked hat to the kepi, and a General is sometimes caught out on his picket line in an old grey blouse, with nothing external to distinguish him from his men. But the ordinary tendency is the other way—toward enormous swathes of gold lace, especially in the Navy.

Secretary Borie's order is directed toward simplicity. It is a good one, and called for by the present array and display of gold bands about coat-cuffs. A very high naval officer's arm had got to looking like a barber's pole. The matter, however, is now simplified. Formerly, also, it would require much knowledge and narrow inspection to determine whether an officer was of the staff or line; but now, however, the staff, as in the English Navy, are to wear colored cloth between the strips of gold lace around the sleeve—medical officers cobalt blue, paymasters white, and engineers red. This order displays a practical knowledge of the necessities of the service; and, with the exception of the changed insignia of rank, it leaves the uniform of the Navy as before.—*N. Y. Times*.

GENERAL MEAD IN ATLANTA.

WHEN Major-General Mead assumed command of the Third Military District he found the congregation of St. Philip's church, in Atlanta, Georgia, laboring under distress in consequence of their church edifice having been dismantled during the war. He afforded them considerable assistance, and on his recent retirement from the command, the grateful church officers wrote him the following letter:

ATLANTA, GA., Tuesday, March 9, 1869.

Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A.:

DEAR SIR: In common with many others in the bounds of the Third Military District, the rector, churchwardens, and undersigned vestrymen of St. Philip's have learned with sorrow that you are about to leave us for another field of duty. Such has been the impartiality of your administration here, and such, in particular, your unsolicited kindness to the parish of St. Philip's, that we cannot suffer you to depart without expressing to you our sincere thanks for all that you have done for us, and our appreciation of the spirit which prompted it. You found the church and congregation of St. Philip's suffering more than any other church in the city from the desolations which war has made. Through your personal liberality and your appeals to friends in the North, much of the war-waste has been restored; our church-building has been made comfortable and church-like, and soon will be supplied with a valuable organ, making the furniture of the church complete; and all this you have done in so delicate a manner as to have made the offering acceptable to the poorest, the proudest, or the most sensitive of the parish. In a note now before us, the beloved Bishop of our diocese says; "I desire to unite with you in thanking General Meade for the many kindnesses which he has shown us." In our social and Church relations with you our intercourse has ever been harmonious and most pleasant, and we shall ever remember you (apart from our several views on political questions) as an honest, unselfish, and liberal Christian gentleman. You will long be remembered here, and the work which you have done for the Church in Atlanta will abide, and speak your name when the triumphs of the military hero are forgotten and the monuments of the battle-field have crumbled into dust. Wishing you God speed in your new field of labor, and a long, useful, and peaceful life, we are, with sentiments of sincere respect, your obedient servants,

CHAS. W. THOMAS, Rector.

JAMES ORMOND, Senior Warden,

JAMES HAFE, Junior Warden.

"LAOCOON," in the Army Navy Gazette, points out the indications of a want of scientific and practical talent in the statesmanship of the Admiralty, and the certainty of ultimate failure in the new ships of war proposed for construction. To represent the proposed double screw, deep draught ships, as equal to the great requirements of the day, is, he declares, a farce in a so-called reformed Parliament pledged to comprehensive economy. It is to be hoped that the grave errors of the officials will be suitably rebuked by the House (in the dignity of its high function) refusing the vote for the proposed ships, as not being fit for a long voyage or coasting, in consequence of being without sails, and drawing 26 ft. water. Other drawbacks can be easily pointed out when the special details are revealed.

A SUSPENSION of the manufacture of the Palliser chilled shot has been ordered in consequence of a report made from Shoeburyness of the breaking of several of them in the bore of the gun when fired. It appears that the stud or bouche at the sides near the bottom of the shot are forced in by the explosive power of the powder, which breaks and destroys the missile, and until this defect can be remedied no more will be made.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

AWAY WITH THE COMPANY FUND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of March 6th, "Squibob" touches upon a subject which deserves a thorough overhauling and abolishment, viz: The "Company Fund;" and not only the company fund, but "Regimental" and "Post" funds as well. There is no one thing in the Army at the present day that produces so much discontent as this fund business, and it is, without a shadow of doubt, a frightful source of the numerous desertions. The company fund is supposed to accrue from that portion of the rations of a company which they are unable to consume, and which are, at the end of each month, sold. The post fund accrues from the saving made on the flour ration at the post bakery; the regimental fund accrues from a *pro rata* dividend from the post fund, made by a post council at the end of every two or four months, as the case may be. Now, sir, the true basis of all these funds is the "soldier's ration," and to make said funds the soldier is undoubtedly stinted in the amount of food he receives, in nine cases out of ten. "Squibob" remarks that "the full Army ration is not more than a soldier can eat, when the fact of the present ignorance of scientific cooking in the Army is appreciated." The word scientific may be omitted, for ignorance of economical cooking is the rule, and not the exception; and it cannot be well otherwise from the manner in which cooks are detailed and changed every ten days, until it runs through the roster of thirty or forty men; each man detailed thinking of nothing but how to get through his dirty job—preparing each meal as fast as he can, not caring one cent whether the food is palatable or not, or whether any of it is wasted, and often displaying more arbitrary authority toward even non-commissioned officers on the subject of a second ladleful of soup, or cup of coffee, than any other man in the service. I have heard cooks curse and damn men for daring to come and ask for a little more soup, or coffee, although plenty was left after each man was helped to a fixed share. Almost every First Sergeant you meet in the service has the idea that the more rations he saves the greater is the estimation in which he is held by his company commander. This is a fact of which I am personally cognizant. As a natural consequence he pitches into the company quartermaster-sergeant, and both "go for" the cook, the result of which is that a problem is evolved, viz.: "Given a fixed number of men, what is the smallest amount of food they can exist on?" the solving of which is continued from day to day, week to week, and month to month; and when the final *quod erat demonstrandum* will be arrived at God only knows, unless an order be made by our good old uncle prohibiting the making of these funds in any shape. The company fund is supposed to be used in the purchase of vegetables for the use of men. The post fund, after deducting the expenses of the bake-house, gives a share to the regimental fund, and the latter fund is expended in the support of a "band," which brings the thing down to the essence of injustice to the soldier in the ranks. From many years' personal observation of this particular subject in all its forms, I am fully satisfied that company commanders hold their company fund as a sacred trust, and disburse it faithfully for the benefit of their men; all tales about officers putting the slightest portion of this money in their pockets is the purest fabrication of either an evil or an ignorant mind. The same assertion can be made relative to both the other funds, and I am of the opinion it would be perfectly safe to challenge contradiction, sustained by proof. The whole and sole evil in connection with these funds is in the making of them at all. What must be feelings of a man who gets a thin slice of bread and a pint cup of miserable stuff called coffee, (often without any sweetening), for his breakfast, at 7 A. M., and has to fast on that until noon, when he gets a small, very small, piece of fat pork, another thin slice of bread, and pint of stuff called soup—bean soup, without a bean in it, and often just the water in which the pork was boiled? He then goes until about 5 P. M., and gets the same as he did at breakfast. This is no fancy picture, and where it is better it is the exception, and not the rule, and any amount of testimony can be brought to prove the above; witnesses by the score throughout the Army, in the ranks. I say, what can be the feelings of a man fed in that manner, that knows the government gives him more to eat than he is getting? and then at the end of the month he sees his First Sergeant selling one, or perhaps two, barrels of pork, and several pounds of coffee and sugar, candles, soap, salt, vinegar, etc.; and knows that he can go to the post bakery any time during said month and purchase a loaf of bread, made out of his own and his comrades' flour, and which loaf he has to pay for out of his monthly stipend, although at the same time he is under the belief that the government furnishes him enough to eat? Is it not in the nature of things for this man to think he is swindled somewhere? He would be more than human to think otherwise. I emphatically assert that a soldier can eat all the bread and meat there is allowed him by the government, and therefore he ought to have it as a matter of common justice, and *per contra* do away with the company fund, and as a natural consequence do away with the post fund; and again, as a natural consequence, do away with the regimental fund, which only goes to support bands that are always stationed with regimental headquarters where seldom more than two or three companies are serving, but which the men of the whole regiment are supporting out of their allowances of flour, and receive nothing in return. And in return for abolishing this great evil you will have better soldiers, because more contented from being better fed; and less desertions.

REFORMER.

THE CASE OF SURGEON BABCOCK.

We have been handed for publication the following correspondence upon which was based the General Order No. 113, from the Navy Department, which we published last week:

No. 25 NIAGARA SQUARE, BUFFALO, }
March 15, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, and to respectfully request that the Department will cause to be investigated the records of a General Court-martial in my case, and if the facts are found to be as stated in this letter, that the request contained therein may be complied with:

On the 20th of January, 1868, I, then a Passed Assistant Surgeon, was put under arrest and ordered before a Court-martial, of which Rear-Admiral Stringham was President, for trial, on the charges of "scandalous conduct" and "disrespect of my superior officers." The specifications stated that I caused to be published an article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of 23d November, 1867, containing *false* statements, from which inferences were drawn by the Department, on which the charges were based. I was tried, I proved, by the Captain and Surgeon of the ship *Sacramento*, called for the prosecution, and additionally by the navigator, called for the defence, that the statements were true; proved that the article as published was not my original article, but had been altered by the editor, even to change of title; and further proved by several officers of the ship that they had seen the article before its publication, and had heard me disclaim any intention to offend or be disrespectful; that it was a humorous production and written without malice.

I was, however, found guilty, and received a heavy sentence, which was modified by the Secretary of the Navy to a reprimand and a suspension from rank and duty—on retired pay for six months from the 11th February, 1868.

Having been legally advised that the specifications did not sustain the charges, and that the evidence adduced did not sustain either, my father visited Washington, in July last, and succeeded in getting the Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Welles) to read the record at that time. The result of this was the remarkable letter—a copy of which I inclose—dated 21st July, 1868, in which the Secretary admits that he then "attentively considered" the record and the recommendation to clemency signed by two-thirds of the court; he informs me that I was "not properly" found guilty, and remits the unexpired portion of my sentence—two weeks. In my case no General Order was issued giving the result of the trial, as in the case of the Captain and Navigator, nor could I succeed in getting one issued containing the discovery that I had been unjustly and illegally punished for eleven-twelfths of the time of my sentence.

I also call attention to the fact that in the Navy Register of 1st July, 1868, I am put down as "waiting orders," and the Captain and Navigator as "under suspension," whereas the order in their case was dated only the day before the commencement of my sentence, and we were all "under suspension" at that time. I also state that by the terms of my sentence I was debarred advancement in my grade; that during the four and a-half months to the 1st of July, 1868, there were three vacancies above me, and my name should have remained the fourteenth on the list of Passed Assistants; and yet, on that date, and while the sentence was being carried out, I was officially placed on the list as "waiting orders," and with my number, as if no sentence had been pronounced. Mr. Welles's attention was called to this, by my father, and he stated that it was not the intention of the Department to make me lose my position.

Now, I respectfully submit that the failure to issue an order with the result of the trial in my case, as is customary in the service, and in accordance with paragraph 1,239, page 225, of the Navy Regulations, approved by Gideon Welles, Secretary, and dated 18th April, 1865, the officially placing me on the Register as "waiting orders" with my number unaffected by promotions, and the letter from the Secretary, dated 21st July, 1868, and which he refused to publish as per paragraph 1,240, page 225 of his own regulations before quoted, and refused practically to let me publish, shows that the charges against me were weak, unable to stand investigation, and that justice requires that, as the result of the trial became generally known, tending to give the impression to those unacquainted with the circumstances, that my conduct had been dishonorable, I should have the benefit of a public and official clearance.

I refer to my defence and letter to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—on the record—for a true statement of the motives which induced the publication of the article; and I ask now only an investigation of the case on its legal merits, and that if the record shows that the evidence adduced does not sustain the charge, and that I was "not properly" found guilty, as Mr. Welles states, that an order may be issued in my case, as in that of the navigator, Lieutenant-Commander Bache, revoking, as per law, the sentence, and allowing me the compensation improperly withheld. I am no longer in the Navy, but I desire a clear record of my services while in it. The result of the trial above mentioned, is the only thing against me, as far as I know, on record. It does not affect my professional but social standing; and feeling that I was improperly and illegally sentenced, I respectfully ask for that justice that has already been extended to a more deserving case than mine. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HEMAN P. BABCOCK,

Late Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.
Hon. A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy.

COPY OF LETTER ENCLOSED IN THE ABOVE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 21, 1868.

SIR: An application in your behalf has been made to the Department, and its attention called to the charge of "scandalous conduct, etc.," of which you were found guilty by the Court-martial. Upon recurring to the record, and more attentively considering the recom-

mendation to clemency, signed by two-thirds of the members of the court, the Department is struck by the terms of it. The accused is recommended to clemency "on the grounds of the apparent absence of malicious intent, and of his ignorance of the gravity of the offence which he was committing, as well as to the encouragement to it which he received from his messmates." The charge of "scandalous conduct, etc.," in your case was based upon the presumption that you had knowingly made a false statement, intended to injure others, and therefore malicious in its intent. If so large a majority of the court were of the opinion that you had no malicious intent, you were not properly found guilty of a charge necessarily implying such intent. Under these circumstances, the Department is willing to believe that the misconduct which led to your trial involved no other moral turpitude than necessarily attends any violation of military discipline, and deems it proper, upon reconsidering the opinion of the members of the court, to remit the unexpired portion of your suspension. You will therefore regard yourself as waiting orders. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. Babcock, U. S. N., Buffalo, N. Y.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 18, 1869.
General Order, No. 113.

The sentence of a Naval General Court-martial in the case of Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. Babcock, of the United States Navy, who was convicted February 7, 1868, of "scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals and disrespect to his superiors," and sentenced "to be suspended from rank and duty for the term of two years, on the retired pay of his grade, and not to be promoted or advanced in his grade during the said term, and to be reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy," is hereby revoked. The above charges were based upon a letter relating to the cruise of the late United States steamer *Sacramento*, which was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, at New York, in the month of November, 1867. The letter was private; was not published as written; and there was no disrespect intended. So much of the pay as has been stopped against Passed Assistant Surgeon Babcock by the above sentence will be restored to him.

(Signed) A. E. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy.

THE NEW BREECH-LOADER.

AFTER a session of nearly two years, the Special Committee on breech-loading rifles has concluded its labors, and by a long and tedious system of elimination has been enabled to recommend to Government the adoption of a composite rifle, of which Mr. Martini has designed the breech mechanism, and Mr. Alexander Henry has subscribed the barrel.

In addition to the rifles which had been submitted for trial, in accordance with the request of the Government circular of 1866, forty-five systems were delivered to the Select Committee for examination previous to the 26th of October, 1868, so that there were no less than sixty-five different rifles to be tested and reported upon, twenty having been set aside for examination by the committee out of the hundred and four varieties originally submitted to them. Nine of these had been so carefully tested, that no further evidence was required upon them during the preliminary stages of investigation; of the remainder, a number were dismissed at sight, and the rest put through the usual tests, and rejected for inefficiency, with the exception of nine rifles which were set aside for further trials; of these four were designed upon the bolt system and five upon the block, which the committee found to be the only reliable and trustworthy arrangement.

After the usual series of trials, six of the different rifles were rejected, and there remained three for selection, the Henry, the Martini, and the Westley-Richards. Of these the Henry and Martini showed superior excellence, the mechanism of the Westley-Richards suffering from rust after the exposure test, and was besides somewhat inferior in the extractor arrangement.

In the trials for endurance, the Martini gave a superior result to the Henry, and passed through the rapidity tests most satisfactorily, twenty rounds being fired from it in 48 seconds, and subsequently, after the arm had lain in water for seven days and nights, and four hundred rounds had been fired from it, a rate of 20 rounds in 1 minute and 3 seconds was obtained, the breech being perfectly clean, and the extractor answering efficiently.

Further experiments showed that this mechanism attached to the Henry barrel gave the best results, the ammunition used being a modification of the Boxer cartridge by Mr. Henry, which the committee recommended for adoption under the name of the "Boxer-Henry."

The various experiments with bullets of different weights showed that the 480 grain projectile possessed advantages which made its adoption advisable. The accuracy of the 380 grain bullets was not equal to that of the heavier ones, even at 300 or 400 yard ranges, while at longer distances its superiority became more manifest.

The highest point of the trajectory of the lighter bullet was 7 in. lower at 300 yards, and 1 ft. lower at 500 yards, than that of the 480 grain bullet, which latter possessed a superior penetrating power in the proportion of 25 to 17.3. The lighter bullet has therefore to recommend it its flatter trajectory and a diminution of weight equal to 1 lb. in 70 rounds of ammunition, but the advantages do not compensate for the inferior accuracy and penetrating power.

The committee have, therefore, recommended the new class of ammunition, in conjunction with a seven-grooved rifle barrel, 35 in. in length, .45 in. calibre, and weighs 4 lb. 6 oz., which equals in efficiency the nine-grooved barrel, and gives a somewhat flatter trajectory, while the advantage of durability and cheapness of manufacture lies with the seven-grooved rifle.—*Engineering.*

THE muskets and accoutrements of the Spanish soldiers are represented to be in a very bad state, though the men themselves are well clad and clean looking.

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Dr. STRASCHNOW is the Homoeopathic Physician of FRANZENSBAD, the Baths and Waters of which are deservedly celebrated for RHEUMATISM, DYSBILITY and other difficulties.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY (WHITE Cavalry) standing above the middle of the list, will transfer with a first lieutenant of artillery. Address: Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

At a meeting of all the officers of the Army, stationed at Fort Washington, Md., on the 26th day of March, 1869, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His inscrutable providence to remove from our midst by sudden death (the result of a wound accidentally received in discharge of his duty) our beloved friend and brother officer, Lieutenant John J. Casey, Fourth U. S. Artillery. Therefore

Resolved, That we, the officers of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Washington, Md., do hereby tender to the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased, our deep and heartfelt sympathy with them in their bitter grief, and ask the sad privilege of expressing our love and admiration for the many noble qualities of him, who was so recently our friend and comrade in arms.

Resolved, That by this sad calamity, the service has lost one, whose fine abilities, faithful and conscientious devotion to duty, and delicate and chivalrous honor promised a brilliant and useful future; and his brother officers one, whose frank, gallant and generous nature had won the affection and esteem of all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this post, be presented to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

J. C. G. HAPPESETT,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Chairman.

WM. EVERETT,
Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Secretary.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fifteenth Infantry, held at the headquarters of the Fifteenth Infantry, at the post of Nacogdoches, Texas, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother officer, Captain J. W. Potter, Fifteenth Infantry.

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the decrees of the Divine Ruler of the Universe, we would express our appreciation of the loss we have sustained.

Resolved, That in the decease of our brother in arms, we have lost a kind, genial and upright friend, his company a just and considerate captain, and the regiment an officer who having been identified therewith from its earliest organization, has by his brave and generous conduct endeared himself alike to officers and men.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and family in their dire affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the Watertown Democrat, for publication.

JAMES P. BROWN,
Captain Fifteenth Infantry, President.

W. J. SARTLE,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fifteenth Infantry, Secretary.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869.

CUBA AND THE CONFEDERACY.

A CONTRAST, NOT A PARALLEL.

THE battle for Cuban independence, though not won, is nobly begun; and the heart of the American people, nearest neighbors to Cuba, and sharing instinctively and impulsively in all aspiration for free government everywhere in the world, throbs in unison with that of the Cuban patriots. We of America hold it to be a generous emotion, not to be ridiculed and not to be suppressed, to espouse the cause of a people struggling to free themselves from foreign domination: and such is the cause of Cuba.

The action of Congress, though confused and inchoate hitherto, has yet made it manifest that the Government will soon put itself in a proper attitude by resolution, and eventually, if facts shall warrant it, by "recognition," regarding the Cuban question. But, meanwhile, the people, outrunning and leading the Government as usual, have, in many ways, and most notably in the great Cooper Institute meeting of last week, already espoused the cause of Cuban independence, and sent friendly greeting to the patriot army. This great New York meeting, one of the most memorable of our day, and unequalled in enthusiasm by anything since the great public gatherings held in the same city in behalf of our own cause, during the civil war, was called by a number of well-known gentlemen whose sympathies were early enlisted in the cause of Cuban independence. Their instincts and judgments did not deceive them. The result of their appeal was the most significant demonstration held in America for many a month. It may fairly be referred to in history as the pivot on which the wide door swung open for Cuba to enter into general American sympathies—the needed "overt act" which crystallized the stirred but somewhat undetermined sentiments of our people into a fixed purpose.

Instead, however, of discussing at length the significance of this demonstration, or reiterating what we have so often said in the JOURNAL regarding the Cuban cause, we shall, perhaps, do more service by turning to a great objection to American action which has been started beyond the ocean, and echoed in alarm by some people on this side. The English papers, who are now troubled about the *Alabama* claims (a great deal more so than we), have discovered that there is a wondrous parallel between Cuba and the Confederacy—between our proposed recognition in the one case and their actual recognition in the other. This, accordingly, to some of our own people, looks like a barrier to be despaired of: to us, it looks like a bubble to be pricked.

Were England alone concerned about this "historic parallel," we should reply that if she finds it so strong and convincing, if she regards it as proof positive that she ought not to pay the *Alabama* claims—she has only not to pay them. We should not like to have her act against her conscience in this matter; and if she can afford to delay settlement, we most certainly can. But the objection, as we said, has been echoed on this side, and has been urged as a reason why the recognition resolution should be withdrawn from Congress, and such meetings as that at the Cooper Institute should be met and answered.

Perhaps the best statement of this alleged historic parallel is in the remarkable article in the London *Times*, of March 8th, in the course of which that paper says:

On her own showing America could have no right even to recognize the war in the Island of Cuba; but she is not content with recognizing. She publishes her sympathy and promises her support to the insurrection. The House of Representatives has authorized the President to recognize the independence of Cuba as soon as a *de facto* government has been established. We, it seems, are not even to know what is going on within the territory of a neighbor. The United States may enter the ring, put its favorite combatant on the back, and pledge itself to give him every assistance at the fitting opportunity. In what respect do the circumstances differ from those we had to deal with in 1861?

In what respect? In all respects, and therein lies the historic contrast, greater than the historic parallel. To begin with, America has not yet

recognized Cuban independence; and hence there is thus far a world-wide difference in the two cases. In the next place, the House resolution authorizes the President to recognize that independence only when a *de facto* government has been established—and a long interval may elapse before the resolution is passed and the recognition made. But let us take the postulate of the *Times*. Suppose that Cuban independence should be recognized by President GRANT, under this resolution, within ten days from this date. Even then, we should recognize an insurrection which has been in progress, and a *de facto* government which has been asserting itself, during no less than six months. On the 10th of October the nucleus of the insurrection was visible in some six score men who took the field in behalf of Cuban independence. What the insurrection is to-day we have set forth in other columns. Enough to say that it has already spread through a hundred and fifty cities, towns, and villages; it is quenched in one spot, only to flame out in another; it has never been seriously checked anywhere; and it bids fair to overwhelm Spanish rule in the island.

But Great Britain, on the other hand, with most "indecent" haste, pronounced the Union to be destroyed, and the Confederate Government to be a war-making Power, almost before the news of the declaration of hostilities had been made either by that so-called Government or by our own. The only question left in doubt is whether the British Government did wait for anything more than the public news, anticipating the dispatches of its own minister. At any rate, it did not wait six days; and the question of the London *Times* therefore amounts to this: is there any difference between six days and six months?

If it be said that the Confederate Government was much stronger when England recognized it than the Cuban will be when we recognize it, we answer that it is not so proportionally. One thing is sure, the Confederate attempt failed, and the Cuban cannot do more than that. We shall first see that the *de facto* Government of Cuba promises success, and then insure it; and thus our policy as well as our deliberation will be vindicated. Great Britain rushed with haste to do what she had no warrant for doing by the progress of events. Not a drop of blood had been shed, and up to within a few days of the firing on Sumter, peace was a possibility. But she wished to precipitate hostilities; and that exceedingly "frank" gentleman, Mr. ROEBUCK, has told us that his object, for one, was to ruin America, not merely to help the South—not that he hated the South less, but the Union more; and Lord RUSSELL hastened to describe our country as "the late Union." No such motive stimulates us. We are influenced to precipitation neither by fear of Cuba nor by jealousy of Spain. Our object is not to weaken the latter by drenching the soil of the former with blood and, after four years of desolation, letting it return to the embrace of Spain. Cuba has to-day a tenfold better prospect of freeing herself from Spain than the Confederacy would have had six months after the insurrection began, had it not been for the hasty recognition by England of rebel belligerency.

Again, Great Britain injured, by her recognition, a Power always friendly to her, and against whom she had no ground of complaint; but we have cause of complaint against Spain. Spain followed France and England in their swift recognition of the Confederacy, and without consulting our Government. The Spanish "Royal Decree" of recognition was dated on the 17th of June, only thirty-five days after the proclamation of Queen VICTORIA, and it was much more elaborate. It began by declaring that Queen ISABELLA had "resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality in the struggle undertaken between the Federal States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South;" and it proceeded to put these two "Powers" on an exact par, though the rebels had then fought no battle, save the bloodless attack on Sumter, whereof news had been received but five or six weeks before.

We admit that Spain had the same motive for her hasty and insulting Decree as England for her Proclamation—to wit: jealousy and fear. What

England feared for Canada, Spain feared for Cuba—eventual revolt and gravitation toward the Union. Like England, Spain played her game; like England, she lost it; and like England she must abide the consequences. President Grant said in his inaugural address:

I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

Let us "follow the precedent" which Spain set us in her State Paper of June 17, 1861, and what shall we do for Cuba?

It will be replied that affairs have now changed in Cuba—that a Liberal Government has been set up, and that the Spanish Government of to-day should not be held to account for the misdeeds of the Bourbons. Very true; but the seeds of this insurrection were sown under Queen ISABELLA. It is "the first step that costs;" and that dread step being taken, by what right do we ask the insurgents to forego its advantages in relieving Cuba from foreign domination, merely because Spain also could not bear the yoke which Cuba almost simultaneously threw off? Moreover, Spain has just changed a Republic for Royalty, while Cuba is striving for Government of the people and by the people.

But—to return to our "historic parallel"—a great and fundamental difference between Cuba and the Confederacy, our recognition of the one and England's of the other, is in the cause involved. Cuba's cause is emancipation; the Confederacy's was bondage. England hurried to recognize, after all her hypocritical protests against African slavery, a Confederacy whose "cornerstone" was announced by its Vice-President to be slavery. The United States will deliberately and, when events authorize, recognize a Cuban Government, one of whose first acts was to proclaim freedom to every slave in the isle. Cuba has been misgoverned for years by a royal house that has been driven in disgrace from every throne in Europe by indignant nations; the South for many years controlled our Union, and because it could no longer rule, tried to ruin. Cuba has been groaning under a despotism, has been sucked dry by improvident rulers, has been checked in growth and stunted in resources, and her stroke is for prosperity; the Southern States were always prosperous and happy, and were growing enormously, like the whole Union, in wealth and population, when they struck for slavery. To cut Cuba away from Spain is to remove a distant isle—3,000 miles and more distant—over which she has no natural right of government against the will of the inhabitants. To have cut the South away from us was to cut a living body in twain—death to both parts. It was to divide the great natural bonds of river and valley that unite us, it was the beginning of endless quarrel, brother set against brother.

But we forbear, in lack of space, to pursue the contrast. The resolutions of the Cooper Institute meeting make known the true nature of the contest—and the true historic parallel is not with 1861, but with that of 1776. To us, for the first time, is given to play the part of France in that earlier day. A struggle for "independence and self-government," a struggle against "taxation without representation, the forced maintenance of the institution of slavery, the exclusion of all natives of the island from public service, the denial of the right to bear arms and of all the sacred privileges of citizenship and nationality,"—such is the struggle which we are justly told "deserves every kind of assistance that other nations may be able to render." His ideas must be confused who sees in this only a repetition of the Confederate attempt, and who asks us, for fear of "inconsistency," to stay our hands, at the proper moment, from sympathy and succor.

LORD WILLIAM PAULET, the Adjutant-General of the British Army, when asked what were the principal causes which led young men to adopt the Army as a calling, at once replied, without the least hesitation, "Drink and want of money," a statement which was subsequently confirmed by most of the other military witnesses. It is true that one officer, of high standing and great experience, differed from the Adjutant-General, to the extent that instead of "Drink and want of money,"

"Drink and want of character" were, in his opinion, the leading causes which led to enlistment. These opinions are still further substantiated by the admitted fact that the great majority of volunteers who have recently been admitted into the British Army have been town-bred. Honest English country lads now-a-days find more worthy, if not more remunerative, employment in their native villages than in associating themselves with what General Campbell, in his evidence before the same Recruiting Commission, when speaking of the present class of recruits, described as "the very refuse of the population."

THE Senate has passed the joint resolution continuing the pay of enlisted men at the present rate until June 30, 1870. The present law will expire during the present year, and the pay of the enlisted men will go back to \$11 and \$12 per month, the rate before the war, unless the bill is passed by Congress. The joint resolution dropping from the rolls of the Army officers absent without leave was also passed. A bill for the protection of soldiers and their heirs was introduced by Mr. WILSON. It provides for the payment of soldiers' bounties to the soldiers or their heirs in person, and not to any claim agent or upon any power of attorney whatever. Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to perpetuate the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General. Mr. ABBOTT introduced a joint resolution that the provisions of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to amend the act of April 10, 1806, for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," shall not be held to embrace officers who were confirmed by the Senate for brevet appointments March 3, 1869.

In the House Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution declaring the sympathy of the people of the United States with the people of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence and to establish a republican form of government, and guaranteeing the personal liberty and the equal political rights of all the people, and that Congress will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such republican government. Mr. LYNN offered a resolution for a commission to inquire whether the efficiency of the naval service requires the maintenance of two navy-yards at points so near together as Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Me. Mr. WOOD introduced a bill for the encouragement of yachting, improvement in naval architecture and the cultivation of naval science, and amendatory of the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts. Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill regulating the date of commissions in the Army; Mr. VAN HORN to provide for the consolidation of Indian tribes, and to organize a system of government in the Indian Territory; Mr. BOWEN, appropriating \$20,000 to the Sisters of Our Lady, of Charleston, S. C., as a gratuity for services rendered to Union prisoners during the late war. Mr. SCHENCK tried to suspend the rules that he might offer a concurrent resolution for a joint select Committee on Ordnance, but the House did not consent.

A REQUEST comes to us from the Russian War Office, through the United States Consulate at Moscow, for the address of Colonel B. Estvan, who visited Russia, in December, 1867. If he will communicate with the editor of this journal he will receive information to his advantage.

SECRETARY Bole has been in communication with the House Navy Committee in regard to the Grimes bill instituting a Board of Survey, and fixing the rank of the Line and Staff. The Committee, it will be remembered, had decided to let the bill lie over until next fall. The changes it proposes with reference to the Staff have aroused a strong opposition to the bill, which undoubtedly influenced the Committee's action. The Secretary, among other things, has written a letter to the Committee on the bill, saying that unless the bill is acted on during the present session he will be compelled to do a very unpleasant thing in reducing the Staff officers of the Navy down to their old grade, which was fixed when the highest rank in the Navy was Commodore. When Congress created the rank of Admiral, Secretary Welles fixed the rank of the Staff, raising the same in a fair proportion to the increase of rank made in the line. The legality of the action of the Secretary was called into question, and the case submitted to the Attorney-General, Mr. Bates, who gave a decision, sustaining the Secretary's course. Attorney-General Hoar dissents from ex-Attorney-General Bates, and decides that Mr. Welles's action was illegal. On this decision Secretary Bole intends acting. Attorney-General Hoar has also reversed the decision of Attorney-General Everts, in re-

gard to the law making eight hours a day's labor in the Navy-yards, deciding that persons working only eight hours in the Navy-yards should receive only eight-tenths of the wages paid to persons outside who work ten hours per day.

On the 27th of March, Major-General Sheridan assumed command of the Military Division of the Missouri, comprising the Departments of Dakota, the Missouri, and the Platte, commanded respectively by Major-General W. S. Hancock, Major-General J. M. Schofield, and Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur. The Headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri are transferred from the city of St. Louis, to Chicago, Illinois. All communications to headquarters will be addressed to that point on and after the first day of April next. The following-named officer are announced as composing the staff of the Lieutenant-General; Brevet Major-General W. Nichols, adjutant-general; Brevet Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, aide-de-camp; Brevet Brigadier-General George A. Forsyth, military secretary; Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, chief quartermaster; Brevet Major-General Henry F. Clarke, chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Brigadier-General F. D. Callender, chief of ordnance; Brevet Brigadier-General N. W. Brown, chief paymaster; Brevet Colonel William E. Merrill, chief engineer; Brevet Major-General John W. Turner, depot commissary of subsistence, St. Louis; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Thomas, depot quartermaster, St. Louis.

We shall publish as promptly as possible the results of the order consolidating the infantry regiments, but prefer to wait rather than to mislead officers and their friends by false information, as many of the daily papers are doing. From the Department of the Platte we have received an order consolidating the Fourth and Thirtieth regiments, and assigning the companies to their stations. This we shall publish in full another week. Meanwhile we give a list of the company-officers of the new regiment:

Captains.—George M. Randall (A), John Miller (B), Edwin M. Coates (C), R. P. McKibbin (D), C. H. Carlton (E), A. B. Cain (F), W. H. Powell (G), H. W. Patterson (H), D. D. Van Valzah (I), W. S. Collier (K).

First Lieutenants.—Geo. Atcheson (A), J. H. Spencer (B), J. W. Bubb (C), H. C. Sloan (D), J. J. S. Hassler (E), E. Simonton (F), W. Cox (G), J. H. Hays (H), W. H. Andrews (I), T. F. Quinn (K).

Second Lieutenants.—R. B. Brown (A), J. Scott (B), J. S. Bishop (C), E. L. Bailey (D), H. Seton (E), B. D. Price (F), T. E. True (G), R. H. Young (H), P. A. Lantz (I), P. P. Barnard (K).

The following officers not required in the consolidation are ordered to repair to their homes and report monthly to the Adjutant-General of the Army as "awaiting orders."

Colonel J. D. Stevenson, Captains G. W. Dost, C. H. Whittelsey, S. P. Ferris, A. D. Palmer, J. S. Tomkins, J. Jackson. First Lieutenants, C. Veitenheimer, A. W. Vogdes, J. A. Sheetz, P. H. Breslin, A. S. B. Keys, D. A. Griffith, Second Lieutenants, L. M. Longshaw, J. J. O'Brien.

THE House Military Committee have prepared a bill making general provisions for the sale of military and other reservations of public lands by the Secretary of the Interior whenever hereafter the reservations become abandoned, and no longer required for the public service. The same committee have also authorized their chairman, Mr. Logan, to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase or lease buildings in New York City to be used as offices, storehouses, quarters, etc. for the accommodation of the Army detachments, and for other military purposes, provided he can effect a saving over the present expenses. The Government is now paying \$70,000 yearly for rent of buildings in New York for Army purposes.

LIEUTENANT J. J. Casey, of the Fourth Artillery, while drilling his men at Fort Washington, Md., on Wednesday of last week, was shot through the head by a private soldier in the ranks and killed. The soldier claims that the shot was accidental, but the case will be investigated. The remains of the unfortunate officer were brought to New York, where the funeral took place, on Wednesday of this week. Lieutenant Casey was selected as a candidate for appointment to a cadetship at West Point by the Hon. Ben. Wood, and passed through the Academy with a creditable record, and received an appointment to be lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery.

For the information of the friends of the late Lieutenant-Commander C. W. Flusser and Lieutenant S. W. Preston, U. S. N., we would state that their bodies have been interred in the cemetery of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. by Vice-Admiral Porter. Their graves have been marked by handsome stone tablets, suitably inscribed, and have otherwise been protected against intrusion.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending March 29, 1869.)

Tuesday, March 23d.

Brevet Major-General O. B. Willcox, colonel Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, having reported to this office for duty in compliance with Special Orders No. 53, March 17, 1869, from Headquarters First Military District, and having been designated as Colonel of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry by General Orders No. 17, March 15, 1869, from this office, will at once take command of that regiment.

Brevet Brigadier-General E. S. Parker, first lieutenant Second U. S. Cavalry, will report for duty to the Secretary of War. This order to date from the 4th inst.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General D. B. Sacket, inspector-general, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and inspect certain quartermaster stores in that city for which Brevet Colonel H. M. Enos, assistant quartermaster, is responsible. On the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel K. Schwenk, captain Forty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of quarters and fuel while on duty as a member of Military Commissions convened under the following Special Orders from Headquarters Fifth Military District: No. 152, July 10, 1868; No. 50, October 6, 1868; No. 71, October 31, 1868; No. 89, November 24, 1868; No. 9, January 11, 1869; and as a member of a General Court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 19, January 25, 1869, from the same Headquarters, provided he has not been furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain Ira W. Trask, first lieutenant Ninth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 111, December 30, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended sixty days.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Rich, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 19, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

The resignation of Chaplain W. M. Grimes, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 19, 1869.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days from the expiration of the extension of leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 37, February 13, 1869, from this office, is hereby granted Captain James P. W. Neill, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry.

Upon the application of the officers concerned the following mutual transfer, to date from March 5, 1869, is announced: First Lieutenant Redmond Tully, (brevet captain,) from the First U. S. Artillery to the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, to take rank next after Lieutenant James H. May. First Lieutenant Jared L. Rathbone, from the Twelfth U. S. Infantry to the First U. S. Artillery, to take rank next after Lieutenant James L. Sherman. Brevet Captain Tully will, upon the receipt of this order, report to the commanding officer of his regiment in this city, for assignment to duty. First Lieutenant J. L. Rathbone, First U. S. Artillery, aide-de-camp to Major-General Schofield, is relieved from duty in the War Department, and will proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report for duty to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri.

So much of Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 14, January 18, 1869, from this office, as transfers Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Carlo A. Woodruff, first lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, under the provisions of Paragraph 6, General Orders No. 99, of November 13, 1867, from this office, establishing the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, from Company B to Company K, is revoked, and First Lieutenant and Brevet Major William P. Graves, Second U. S. Artillery, is transferred from Company M to Company K, vice Bissell.

Wednesday, March 24th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay of First Lieutenant Edwin Mauck, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, will be stopped until he refunds to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel I. S. Stewart, paymaster, the sum of two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, being the amount drawn by him on the pay accounts of First Lieutenant T. Majtheny, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, for the months of August and September, 1868, the same having been previously paid by the Pay Department.

Assistant Surgeon Peter J. A. Cleary will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General A. S. Webb is hereby relieved from the operation of General Orders No. 17, March 15, 1869, from this office, designating him Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, and will repair to his home and await orders.

So much of General Orders No. 17, March 15, 1869, from this office, as announced Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General Alexander S. Webb, lieutenant-colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, is hereby revoked, and Brevet Major-General Charles R. Woods is hereby announced as Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Major-General Wager Swayne, colonel U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from his present duties and will proceed, without delay, to Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and relieve Brevet Major-General Charles R. Woods, lieutenant-colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, in the command of that post.

Brevet Major-General Charles R. Woods, lieutenant-colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, upon being relieved in his present duties, will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, for duty as Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, vice Webb, placed on waiting orders.

A Board of Examination having found First Lieutenant James E. Wilson, Fifth U. S. Artillery, "incapacitated for active service, and that the incapacity does not arise from wounds or injuries received in the line of his duty, from sickness or exposure therein, or from any

other incident of service, but from the habit of immoderate and excessive use of intoxicating liquor," the President directs that in accordance with Section 17 of the Act of Congress approved August 3, 1861, he be wholly retired from the service with one year's pay and allowances, and that his name be henceforward omitted from the Army Register.

By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Wood, surgeon U. S. Army, (retired,) is assigned to duty as a member of the Retiring Board convened in New York City by Special Orders No. 258, October 28, 1868, from this office. This order to date from February 22, 1869.

The telegraphic order of the 22d instant, from this office, granting Brevet Brigadier-General George P. Ihrie, paymaster, leave of absence for thirty days, is hereby confirmed.

So much of Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 56, March 10, 1869, from this office, as directed Brevet Brigadier-General George P. Ihrie, paymaster, to proceed via Isthmus of Panama to California, is hereby so amended as to direct him to proceed by way of the Pacific Railroad.

Permission to proceed to Omaha, Nebraska, and there rejoin his regiment on its arrival en route for the Pacific coast, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Rodney M. Taylor, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Major-General A. Doubleday, colonel Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, having relinquished the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him by Special Orders No. 282, November 25, 1868, from this office, will await orders at his home.

Thursday, March 25th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, colonel Forty-second U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) will, at his own request, report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, president of the Retiring Board, convened in New York City by Special Orders No. 258, October 28, 1868, from this office.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Brevet Major-General J. L. Donaldson, colonel U. S. Army (retired), is hereby extended until March 31, 1869.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Adelbert Ames, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, is hereby assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Mississippi.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, colonel Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, is hereby assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Texas.

The following officers will appear at Indianapolis, Indiana, as witnesses before the commission appointed under the Act of March 29, 1867, to ascertain the amount of moneys expended by the State of Indiana in connection with certain State forces used in suppression of rebellion. They will communicate by letter with Wm. R. Kinney, Esq., the President of the Commission, to ascertain the time when their presence will be necessary: Brevet Major-General O. B. Willcox, colonel Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Colonel H. B. Carrington, U. S. Army.

The following named officers are hereby relieved from duty as Acting Signal Officers, and will proceed, without delay, to join their regiments: Captain E. R. Ames, Seventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain A. W. Preston, second lieutenant Eighth U. S. Cavalry.

Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for ninety days' extension of the same, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Knight, captain Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Carling, assistant quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 55, March 9, 1869, from this office, is hereby further extended until April 1, 1869.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General T. J. Cram, colonel U. S. Army, (retired,) is hereby assigned to duty in charge of the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, Michigan. This order to date from February 23, 1869.

Major Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, is hereby assigned to the charge of the harbor improvements of Lake Erie, west of Cleveland, Ohio; of Lake Ontario, and of St. Mary River, and construction of Fort Wayne, Michigan, in addition to his present duties.

Friday, March 26th.

Captain James Gilliss, assistant quartermaster, will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, and report to the Commanding General of the Department, for duty at that place.

So much of General Orders No. 17, March 15, 1869, from this office, as announced Major John M. Goodhue, major Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby revoked, and Major and Brevet Colonel Milton Cogswell is hereby announced as Major, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry. Brevet Colonel Cogswell is hereby relieved from his present duty and will proceed, without delay, to the First Military District and report for duty with his regiment.

Major John M. Goodhue, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from his present duties and will repair to his home and await orders.

Brevet Brigadier-General Julius Hayden, lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army, will await further orders at his home.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. O'Beirne, captain Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, will join the Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, now in the First Military District, and accompany it to the Pacific coast.

Major George W. Howland, Second U. S. Cavalry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the date he appeared before the Retiring Board, convened in St. Louis, Missouri, by Special Orders No. 262, November 2, 1868, from this office, until he receives notification of the decision of the Board in his case, provided he is not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Barnitz, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 23, February 19, 1869,

from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended two months.

Saturday, March 27th.

Second Lieutenant J. A. A. Robinson, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of quarters and fuel while on duty as a member of military commissions convened under the following Special Orders from Headquarters Fifth Military District: No. 71, October 31, 1868, and No. 89, November 24, 1868, provided he has not been furnished in kind at the places where and during the time the commissions of which he was a member were held. Any per diem he may have received under paragraph 1, 137, revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863, for the time above stated, will be deducted in making payment under this order.

Paragraph 14 of Special Orders No. 69, March 25, 1869, from this office, is revoked, and the following substituted therefor: Major Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, is hereby assigned to the charge of the harbor improvements of Lake Erie, west of Cleveland, Ohio.

Officers who have been especially practised to qualify them to be instructors in signal duty, and having been reported competent by the chief signal officer, are now on duty in military departments, who may elect to remain detached, will become supernumerary officers, and may be retained by department commanders on signal duty as instructors in the departments in which they now are, under Paragraph 3 of General Orders No. 19, March 18, 1869, from this office.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are hereby made: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Janeway, assistant surgeon, relieved from duty in the First Military District, and will report to the commanding officer Willet's Point, New York Harbor, and by letter to the Medical Director, Department of the East, to relieve Assistant-Surgeon C. De Witt, as post surgeon. Assistant Surgeon C. De Witt, when relieved in his present duties by Assistant-Surgeon Janeway, will report to the commanding officer Twelfth U. S. Infantry, to accompany that regiment to the Department of California, and on arrival there will report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director of that department, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon Edwin Bentley, now on duty with the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, will accompany that regiment to the Department of California, and on arrival there will report to the commanding general and to the medical director of that department, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon W. F. Smith, relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, will report for duty to Major-General Meade, Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic.

The Commanding General Department of the South will assign an officer temporarily to the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General of that department until an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department can be detailed for duty there.

The following transfers in the First U. S. Artillery are hereby announced: Brevet Captain M. Leahy, first lieutenant, from Company E to Company G. First Lieutenant J. L. Rathbone, from Company G to Company E. Brevet Captain Leahy will report for duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, May 1, 1869.

Major-General W. S. Hancock is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on duty in this city as a member of the Court of Inquiry convened by Special Orders No. 217, September 10, 1868, from this office, provided he is not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, major and quartermaster, assigned to duty as chief quartermaster Department of the Columbia, by Special Orders No. 49, March 1, 1869, from this office, will proceed by way of the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco to Oregon. The usual advance mileage will be paid him, provided he goes by that route.

Brevet Captain W. W. Deane, second lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duty and will proceed to his home and await orders.

Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Brevet Captain J. H. Hurst, second lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant A. McL. Crawford, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the date he appeared before the Retiring Board, convened at St. Louis, Missouri, by Special Orders No. 262, November 2, 1868, from this office, until he receives notification of the decision of the Board in his case, provided he has not been furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

A Board of Examination having found Brevet Major John H. Walker, captain Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, "incapacitated from active service on account of exposure and injuries contracted in the line of his duty," the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from some injury incident thereto, in accordance with Sections 16 and 17 of the Act approved August 3, 1861.

The Commanding General Department of the South will at once relieve Brevet Major-General N. A. Miles, colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, from his present duties and direct him to proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a Commission will assemble in the city of New York on Wednesday the 31st of March, 1869, to examine and report upon the subject of a "bridge across the East River between the cities of Brooklyn and New York," under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1869. The Commission will be guided by instructions which will be communicated by the Secretary of War. The following officers will compose the Commission: Brevet Major-General H. G. Wright, lieutenant-colonel Corps of Engineers; Brevet Major-General John Newton, lieutenant colonel

Corps of Engineers; Brevet Major W. R. King, captain Corps of Engineers. The junior member will act as Recorder.

Monday, March 29th.

The resignation of Surgeon Clinton Wagner, brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 25, 1869, on condition that he receives no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Second Lieutenant D. H. McComas, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), having completed the duties to which he was assigned by Special Orders No. 264, November 4, 1868, from this office, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Cumberland.

Brevet Colonel G. W. Schofield, major Forty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the War Department, and will report for duty to Major-General Schofield, commanding Department of the Missouri.

THE RIOT IN HAVANA.

THE correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Havana, describes, as an eye-witness, the recent riot in that city:

On Sunday afternoon the wharves and house-tops, wherein a view could be obtained, were crowded with people to witness the embarkation of the prisoners en route for Fernando Po, the transport *Borja* being moored at the foot of the Cabaña forts. A party of penitentiary birds brought the baggage of the prisoners on board, and there it was searched by government officials. At 1:30 a line of troops and volunteers was formed from the Cabaña to the steamer, and shortly afterward the prisoners came in sight, accompanied by a company of volunteers. They were immediately marched on board of the *Borja*. The Spanish frigate *Lealad* had sailed a few hours previous to act as an escort, until the *Borja* should pass beyond the Bahamas Channel, rumors having been rife that the Cubans had organized an expedition to intercept and capture the *Borja*.

When the second batch of prisoners were coming down from the Cabaña, your correspondent was standing on the wharf speaking to some gentlemen, when a pickpocket in the immediate neighborhood was seen to put his hand into the pocket of a bystander, and was immediately seized by a gentleman standing alongside the thief. A companion of the thief, without doubt, then raised the cry, "*Muerto España*" (death to Spain,) and in a moment a scene of the wildest confusion was enacted.

The volunteers stationed on the wharf, and the rabble filling every avenue leading thence, became furious, and on every Spanish countenance the thirst for blood was plainly depicted. The volunteers, with fixed bayonets, opened a way through the crowd, and in less than a moment the thief was in their hands, the populace shouting, "Kill him! kill him!" In the meantime the fellow who uttered the cry escaped unobserved, and your correspondent thinking that he might give a better account of the proceedings by looking at them from a reasonable distance, attempted to get away, but being hemmed in by a crowd of several thousand men, found that the attempt was hopeless. Just then another shout of "*Muerto España y viva Cespedes*" was heard a little to the right, and in a second a young man named Romero was seen in the hands of the volunteers, and rushed off to their barracks close by and in front of the palace. A police commissary, also named Romero, a Cuban by birth and related to the last-named individual, was vainly attempting to rescue his relative from the hands of the volunteers, and was carried by the stream to the barracks, where an excited multitude of volunteers had already received the thief and a young man named Noy, also accused of shouting "*Muerto España*."

At that moment a shot was heard on the other side of the Plaza de Armas, a man having been killed instantaneously by one of the Palace guards, also a volunteer, who stated that the deceased had shouted "*Muerto España*." Commissary Romero was at this moment forcibly expelled from the volunteer barracks, and, on reaching the street, a volunteer sergeant took hold of him, and called him a traitor and an abettor of traitors, cursing him and pushing him along, but without striking him. When the populace saw this they crowded around the pair, and began to strike at the commissary, all the while calling him a traitor.

When the rioters, with Romero in their midst, reached the office of the commander of the post, (Mayor de la Plaza,) situated between the barracks and the Treasury building, a sergeant of the regular army, and undoubtedly one of the clerks in the office, rushed out and dealt Romero a furious blow, knocking him down. The shouts of "kill him" increased, the rabble shouting merely at a guess, without knowing what was going on. Romero held up his staff of office, crying, "*Viva España*—respect me—don't kill me—I am one of the authorities;" but for once the slavish ensigns of Spanish civil rule, the gold-headed tassels, had lost their influence, and Romero was continually being pushed toward the Treasury building, with his back toward it, where a brave and loyal volunteer, with his musket raised, waited patiently until the head of Romero almost touched the barrel of his musket, and pulled the trigger, and Romero sank a corpse, his brains bespattering the sidewalk. A more cold-blooded assassination could not be imagined.

The taste of blood once whetted, the feelings of such an excitable people as the Spaniards were excited almost to frenzy. All ideas seemed to centre in the one absorbing wish for human gore. The hoarse cries, "*Que muere! que muere!*" could be heard from thousands of throats. The scenes then enacted will never be forgotten by your correspondent. Only those witnessed during the Irish riots of 1863 can be compared with them. At that moment the crowd swayed toward the Palace, when Dulce, accompanied by a few staff officers, appeared at the door, and attempted to make his way toward the volunteer barracks. Cries of "kill

Dulce" were quite numerous. After some trouble Dulce reached the barracks, and being beset by the volunteers, immediately granted their request to have the prisoner, the young Cuban Romero, executed. Dulce answered that the cries of "Death to Spain" could never be realized, as Spain could never die. A sort of a court-martial was then formed, and, as was to be expected, Romero was found guilty. The documents were signed by Dulce, and, at six in the afternoon, Romero was shot on the wharf. Only one witness, a drunken boatman, could be found to testify that Noy had shouted "*Muerto España*," and the court-martial, to their great regret, was compelled to defer sentence, although I understand that since then more witnesses have been found, and he may be shot yet.

ALASKA.

THE Postmaster at Sitka, an old Californian, writes under date of December 28th to the Nevada Transcript. He was there before the American flag was raised over that Territory, and therefore speaks from experience. We extract from his letter:

"What vegetation has been grown demonstrates that this is not an agricultural country. Cabbages never head, potatoes are very watery, and although the greatest care and attention has been paid to raising them, none have grown larger than a small sized hen's egg. The hardier vegetables, such as radish, turnip, lettuce and beet do as well here as elsewhere, and parsley thrives exceedingly well. Beans and peas are out of the question, although a couple of messes were, with difficulty, obtained as early as the 28th day of August from the May's planting. It is needless to say the enterprising ranchmen have closed out with disgust and embarked in the universal avocation of trading damaged provisions to the Indians. This year the season has been unusually fine, long summer days blending almost into the morning. During the spring of the year, Sitka is subjected to south-east winds, heavy rains and dense fogs. In the month of April vegetation takes a shoot, and the atmosphere sensibly changes from cold winds to genial breezes. At this season the herring commence to school in myriads, yes, acres upon acres are thrown or left by the tide on the beach to die and to be washed away on its return. About the 15th of May the salmon begin to be seen, but the season may be said not to begin until the middle of June. They then begin to school toward the mouths of fresh water streams; where traps and nets are awaiting to snare them for salting purposes.

This will undoubtedly be one of the vast resources of our Territory, and on this, the timber and the fur, we must make up our minds to depend solely. The timber in the immediate vicinity is not much, being low, stunted and scrubby. No large quantities have been found within any reasonable distance and suitable for shipping, in any one place. The most valuable wood as yet known to us is the yellow cedar. It is durable, and capable of retaining the most exquisite polish, and in closeness of grain nearly equal to that of box-wood. Here, however, it is scarce."

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF DUST.

In a communication to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, J. B. Dancer, F. R. A. S., states that he had made some microscopical examinations of dust collected in June, July, and August last, and also of the particles contained in the rain water after the long drought. In every instance, molecular activity was abundant, but the animal life was very variable in amount, the largest number of moving organisms being in the dust collected at the lowest points; this was about five feet above the surface of the earth. This dust also contained the largest portion in magnitude and quantity of vegetable matter. These observations also showed that in thoroughfares where there were many animals engaged in the traffic, the majority of the light dust which when disturbed reached the average height of five feet, or about the level of a foot passenger's mouth, consisted of a large proportion of vegetable matter which had passed through the stomachs of animals, or which had suffered partial decomposition in some way or other. That was not an agreeable piece of information, but it was a fact. It showed the necessity, in a sanitary point of view, of the streets being well watered before the scavengers were allowed to commence operations; otherwise the light dust was only made to change its locality, and was not properly removed. It was not pleasant to contemplate the possibility of germs of disease being wafted along with that decaying matter, and inhaled by those whose condition might be favorable for its development. The author hoped to bring the details of the observations before the Society at some future time.

ARTILLERY TRIAL AT BERLIN.

In addition to the gunnery trial between Krupp and Armstrong, of which we gave an account last week, Mr. Krupp instituted an artillery trial against armor plates on the 4th of August, 1868, at Berlin, with empty shells against the 8-inch armor and with loaded shells against the 7-inch armor.

The trials on this day established the fact already known from English trials, that the Palliser shell of the 9-inch muzzle-loader, penetrates the 8-inch armor only when he strikes on a favorable spot, and again demonstrated that, in case of the breech-loading projectiles, a heavy lead coating can so weaken the effect as to render it insufficient. This again shows how needful it is to reduce the lead coating to a minimum; which, moreover, does not increase the cost of the projectiles, but increases their effect from the circumstance that the hollow of the shells, and consequently their bursting charge can be made greater.

A consideration of the results of the trial with loaded shells against the 7-inch armor, leads to the conviction that in the case of chilled cast iron shells there is no explosive effect to be discussed, but that they rather can produce greater results when empty. This is a necessity

which is consequent on the nature of the material. The brittleness of this is the reason that the shot breaks up into pieces immediately it has entered the armor plate. As the separate fragments possess the same velocity in the same direction, the projectile remains together until it has penetrated the target or expended its vis viva in the target. In the event of such a chilled shell being filled with a bursting charge, the gas developed will no longer find any resistance, and will only hurl back the fragments already existing. An explosive effect can only be expected from a shell which, when empty, will go clean through the armor, as Krupp's steel shells have done. But that the higher price of the cast steel shells (arising from the dearthness of the material and the expenses of manufacture), is fully compensated for by the result, which is many times greater than with the chilled shell, will be doubted by no one who has had an opportunity of comparing the effect of both kind of projectile. This judgment is based upon the results with Palliser shells. Other chilled cast iron shells may be more favorable, but this cannot be decided from the one round with a Gruson shell, but must be proved by further trials.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

In a letter to the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner the late Confederate General Wickham says:

You have a paragraph in your paper of to-day devoted to myself, in which you allude to a previous publication of a statement reported to have been made by Governor Wells some months since in a speech, to the effect that I had, "on going into battle, apostrophized the Federal flag with tears in my eyes, praying that it might be victorious," etc., etc. About the time that this speech was said to have been made, some "good natured friend" sent me some Democratic papers containing the report, with editorial comments so vituperative toward myself that I at once determined not to notice it; but as your article of to-day is couched in more courteous terms, I will reply to it by saying that during and since the war I have often said to those with whom I was on terms of friendship, that I never saw the United States flag, even when approaching me in battle, that I did not feel arising those emotions of regard for it that it had been wont to inspire.

I have in like manner said that one of the most painful sights I had ever seen was on the night of the first battle of Manassas, when I saw an officer trailing the flag in the dust before a regiment in line.

And further, in like manner, that there was no day during the war on which I would not have hailed with pleasure an announcement of the restoration of peace and the Union.

These opinions I have had no concealment about among my friends or others, and I have no doubt Governor Wells has heard me express them. What deductions he or others draw from them, and in what language they may clothe those deductions, I do not propose to inquire.

Of these facts I am conscious, and I think I can mention them without subjecting myself to the charge of vanity, viz.: That before the war I labored to avert it as earnestly as man could do; that during the war, in common with many others, in conformity to the views of those among whom I lived, I fought as persistently to carry out those views as man could do, and that since the war I have labored as earnestly to restore the prosperity of the State as man could do, and that during the whole period of my connection with public affairs I have been actuated by the simple desire to advance the interests of those among whom my lot in life has been cast.

Now, all this is I think, certainly more than can be said by the class of persons who never having heard a bullet whistle, devote themselves to the effort of detracting from the character of those who, fully accepting the situation, differ from them upon the means of reconstruction.

You state that it is said that I "ostentatiously parade," etc. I do not think that any one who knows me personally would ever charge me with doing anything "ostentatiously."

The relations between Governor Wells and Judge Bond and myself are of the most "cordial character," and when I heard of their arrest I at once went to offer to them any assistance I could render; and this under like circumstances, I would do for the humblest friend I have.

Your article of this morning, which, inasmuch as I occupy no political position, I think, uncalled for, is my excuse for troubling you with this letter.

Your obedient servant,

WM. C. WICKHAM.

Two new vessels for the British Navy were lately launched—the *Active* and the *Druid*. The *Active* is a sister ship to the *Volage* which was launched from the same yard a fortnight previously. She is from the designs of Mr. E. J. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, and is specially designed to keep the sea for a long period. The *Active* is 270 ft. in length between perpendiculars, 247 ft. length of keel for tonnage, 42 ft. breadth extreme, 41 ft. moulded breadth, and 15 ft. 2 in. depth of hold. Her burthen in tons, O. M., is 2,331 59-94, and she will have engines of 600 nominal horse power. With this great power to her tonnage, her minimum full-power speed is expected to be 15 knots. Her armament will be six 6½-ton rifled guns, and two 64-pounders. The screw corvette *Druid*, also designed by Mr. Reed, will be furnished with engines of about 350 horse power. Her burden in tons is 1,322 24-94ths. Her principal dimension are, length between perpendiculars, 220 ft. 0½ in., length of keel for tonnage, 194 ft., breadth extreme, 36 ft., depth in hold, 19 ft. 7½ in.

THE leave of absence for fifteen days granted Brevet Major Morris J. Asch, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, has been extended five days, with permission to apply to Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for a further extension of thirty days.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TARGET PRACTICE FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Spring, coming near, it should seem, more tardily, has nevertheless brought us, at last, pleasant days and milder air; and with them comes a reminder that the season of outdoor drills and duties, parades and pastimes is, for the National Guard, now at hand.

Very high amongst this outdoor discipline, ranks target practice—a matter hitherto sadly neglected among all our militia, but which now, thanks partly to the lessons of the late war, partly to the influence of the national *Schützenfests*, and partly to the encouragement given to it by some high officers of the National Guard, particularly in the First Division, and not least by the Major-General commanding, bids fair to emerge henceforth from its wonted neglect and obscurity.

Target practice is, to the militiaman, what the handling of plane or saw is to the mechanic—the process of accustoming him to the use of the weapons or tools of his trade or profession. It gives a certain confidence and consciousness of power which nothing merely theoretical can give. The "School of the Soldier" is necessary and well; the simulated loadings and firings are the necessary preliminaries to loading and firing with actual powder and ball. But they are only preliminary; nor can we account that to be a perfect education of the volunteer soldier which stops with the drill prescribed in the manual. A company never so proficient in these lessons, and delivering its volley with what seems a single click of the hammer, yet often shows a little unsteadiness when called for the first time to fire a salute of blank cartridges, or, still more, to practise at a target with ball cartridges, man by man.

But there are certain other noteworthy advantages of target practice as affecting the general good of the service and the efficiency of its members. The out-door drill fairly supplements the in-door drill; the pleasant summer exercise of target excursions is needed for the good spirit of officers and men, after the armory tramps of winter. Few things more are promotive of healthful camaraderie than this. Take, for example, the so-called "target companies" organized for no civic or patriotic service, and under no control which can dispatch them to real service in the hour of exigency, but simply combining for amusement. With all their faults and shortcomings which, in most cases, are tenfold greater than any possible good in them, yet they flourish by virtue of the very excitement of their pursuit. At another time, we shall have something to say of these organizations; just now it is sufficient to suggest that all the little good in them should be as attainable in militia companies while their disreputable features are avoided.

Or, take for example, the German shooting-societies and their annual gatherings. They illustrate the popular enthusiasm which surrounds target practice, and they suggest the possibility of making the militia service quite as enthusiastic and as popular. It is true that there are many differences in temperament, in occupations, in surroundings, and so forth, to be taken into account. But the spirit of emulation is confined to no class or nationality, and the desire for excellence in the art of shooting is also universal. As to the relative importance of our citizen soldiery being accomplished in this particular, we need not speak.

We believe, therefore, that one of the best ways in which to relieve the militia from monotony, and to give it variety of interest, intrinsic advantage, and constant enthusiasm, would be to encourage such practice as we have here spoken of. We do not mean that contests should be had between different regiments—that is an entirely different matter. What we mean, is, that each regiment should furnish to its own members the education and practice necessary to becoming good marksmen. Not only would the self-confidence and the efficiency of any given body of troops be doubled by making them all good shots, but their interest would be doubled in an organization which had furnished them with what cannot but be regarded as a manly accomplishment.

We might also go at length into the collateral advantages which a thorough drill in marksmanship before the target gives. Besides the healthful, open-air exercise, it furnishes to the soldier manual dexterity, familiarity with the use of arms, and a pleasant consciousness that it is a faithful and well-understood weapon that he holds. It gives him, besides, a training of the muscles, firmness and equipoise of carriage, a good and steady pose, and a correct eye. Should he begin, as he ought, with the judging of distances, (under the practice with sights) he will find almost a new use added to the sense of vision. Should he go through any such severe practice as that of the Hythe system, he will find himself acquiring strength and steadiness in the upper and lower limbs and in the loins. Should he even take the ordinary sand-bag practice, and thence proceed to careful aiming under the eye of a good officer, he will find himself gradually becoming a good marksman—which is the end and object of all the practice.

However, we shall discuss no further the advantages of target practice, because we have something to say on a different point—on its existing inconveniences to the greater part of the National Guard. These inconveniences are very great, especially to members of the city regiments; and often they are greatest to the best regiments. To begin with, target excursions take time; and, under the present exactions of business, and, more particularly, with the present unfriendly disposition of employers, this is a very great objection. The calls of the militia service upon the leisure of its members are already onerous; and this is especially true of those which are made in the daytime, and in business hours. Accordingly, the natural disposition of both officers and men is to avoid, as far as possible, any increase in calls of this character; and wherever the necessity is not exceedingly apparent, anything in this direction is usually negatived at once or put off to a more convenient season—which season never arrives. Target practice is one of those things which cannot altogether, like drills, be prosecuted by night in the armory; and hence its neglect. Again, in the city, it is difficult to get the place for actual practice. In the country, a few steps from the company rendezvous, may suffice; but, in the city, a regiment or company must take a protracted journey to reach proper ground for ball practice. It must even meet a certain expense for transportation by rail or steamer, and at that it takes the greater part of a day to get to and from the grounds. So we might speak of the other disadvantages which have seemed hitherto, perhaps, almost insurmountable, and which, when we reflect upon them, will dispose us all to do anything but censure the reluctance with which target practice has thus far been prosecuted.

But what shall we conclude, then? That this practice must be foregone? That would be a very unwise decision, and no one of us would like to accept it. Yet if we do not accept it, but declare for target practice, we must adopt some means of getting over existing obstacles. And are these insurmountable? Certainly not; they are not such, at all events, as to make some target practice very de-

sirable. What is needed is first to realize its importance, and then, "where there's a will there's a way."

To begin with, a full half, we might even say two-thirds of the art of marksmanship is to be acquired without the use of the cartridge. In other words, if a regular system of target practice should be adopted, only a small part of the time it requires need be given to that portion of it which demands these precious elements of day-time and distance. Look, for example, at the system of target practice laid down for the use of the Army. A large share of it, in the first place, is taken up with practice with the sand-bag and tripod, in the art of measuring distances. A famous English teacher of marksmanship has declared that he can train a man to be a good shot without ever firing a gun. If this seems to conflict with what we said at the outset, we hasten to add that what we have insisted upon is some experiment with the theory. We do not doubt that swimming can be taught in the air, and skating on parlor rollers, but our belief is that it is best to resort also to the river and the ice.

However, it is clear, first, that all that important part of marksmanship which consists in position, and the handling of the weapon, can be taught as well in the armory as in the field—nay, better. Next, that all that part which consists in the measurement of distances can be taught in the armory and in the public squares and open spaces which are always at hand. Finally, that if we do this preliminary work thoroughly, and the man on presenting himself before the target, with ball cartridge, at once measures his distance accurately, and takes the proper position, a great part of his work is done. Hence we have, at the start, ciphered down the obstacles to a small fraction. The trouble is, and has been, that the preliminary work has not been done for fear of the trouble involved in the subsequent work.

Again, after such preliminary training, the time occupied in actual target excursions will be much less. By good calculation and forethought, the latter part of a long summer day, when it is light late, can be made very serviceable; and when the matter comes to an afternoon, instead of a day, already it is simplified again. So, too, with such preliminary practice, it might be easy to use some days of regular parade, public days set apart for military display, or days when escorts are ordered, for this purpose. Ordinarily the greater part of these occasions is lost in waiting; or, the trouble of assembling and equipping is poorly compensated by the brevity of the actual service. It is true that they are none the less tiresome on that account, and perhaps sufficiently so without an additional tour of target practice—but we merely throw out this last as a possible suggestion, presuming that many other better ways of securing the end would occur to mind, if only the will were present.

But we refrain from pursuing the subject further, at this time—taking pleasure, however, in calling attention to the steps already taken so promptly in this direction by one regiment, whose good example will, we trust, be in due time followed by many others.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Drills of this regiment were held at the Portland avenue arsenal, Brooklyn, on the evenings of the 26th and 31st ultimo. At the drill held on the 26th ultimo Colonel Chapman was in command. There was considerable delay in the company and regimental formation, it being fully half-past eight before the companies were formed, and at least a quarter of nine o'clock before the formation of regimental line. At the command "To the rear order," the adjutant was too hasty in giving the order, for the rear line to march, before the sergeants were on a line for the rear rank formation. In the execution of the movement "on first division deploy column," the major should have been more active in posting the left guide, so that the line could have been properly formed, and the right and left general guides should have carried their pieces at a right shoulder shift, when on the run, instead of carrying them in the careless and unsoldierly manner they did during the execution of movements. The regimental line, at "parade rest," presented a rather broken and unsteady appearance. The men, instead of having their heads and eyes to the front, turned them in all most every other direction, which marred the otherwise beautiful effect of this evolution. The commandants of companies should caution their men to keep better order in the ranks, to cease talking and pay more attention to the orders given. In the execution of the movement "companies break from the right to march to the left," at the command march, from several of the captains, the men came to a right shoulder shift, without orders from their captains, which had a very bad effect. The absence of regular markers caused considerable inconvenience during the drill, and this matter should receive attention hereafter. We would observe that when officers are commanded to the front and centre, and in saluting, the officers on the left of the centre should salute with their left hand and not with their right. We noticed that the major and several captains committed this error. Colonel Chapman is entitled to much praise for giving the regiment the benefit of his superior abilities as an instructor and excellent tactician; under his leadership we have little doubts of the steady progress in drill of the regiment, and it is a noticeable fact that his assumption of the command has infused a spirit in the regiment such as has not existed heretofore. There are a few excellent commissioned officers in the regiment, but the majority need a more careful study of the tactics, which we presume will receive attention hereafter. These drills are not intended to be public, and are held with closed doors, spectators not being allowed entrance, and this being the first drill, perfection in detail was not expected. Pointing out a few errors in the drill of the regiment will do the regiment no harm, and we shall always watch with interest its progress to greater perfection of drill.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The right wing of this regiment assembled for battalion instruction on the 23d ultimo, at the Portland avenue arsenal, Brooklyn. Colonel Urban was in command, assisted by Adjutant Fischer. The battalion, composed of Companies C, D, E, F and K, was divided into five commands, with average frontage of thirteen files. We have noticed that the lieutenant-colonel and major have been absent from most of the battalion drills of this regiment. They seldom put in an appearance, and the colonel, instead of having the senior line officers act as field-officers, invariably compels the adjutant to perform their duties in addition to his own; as the result, none of these duties are performed entirely correct, as the adjutant is kept on the move all over the room during the drill. We hope the regiment is not without line officers competent to handle a battalion. It looks very much like it, from what we have observed the past season. It seems almost a waste of time to continue the drills of this regiment, for the errors pointed out from time to time are renewed each time, and old and erroneous ideas of the commanding officer are still clung to with a tenacity that is really astonishing. In the movement "column of fours break from the right to march to the left," the colonel ordered each four to march squarely forward instead of each company moving forward in column of fours, company distance. At the formation for dress parade, none of the commandants brought their commands to a "support" after dressing, until corrected by the adjutant. We

also noticed that many of the commandants of companies instead of giving the orders—"company," "carry arms," "order arms," "parade rest," gave the order in place rest. We were pleased to notice that the adjutant took pains to explain this error on the part of the commandants, and made them repeat the movement. At the opening of the ranks, the line officers, instead of advancing four paces to the front, took up their positions two paces in front of their companies. The adjutant was again compelled to correct them, and after closing the ranks, the movement was corrected. The first sergeants, as usual, were slow in reporting, and received a reprimand from the adjutant, and were sent back to report more promptly. We cannot understand why the colonel still persists in giving the command "ground arms," when there is no such order in "Upton." The drill, on the whole, was a little better than some former ones of the regiment we have seen. We are afraid that non-commissioned and commissioned officers' drills are sadly neglected in this regiment. We have no fault to find with the material of the regiment, which is excellent, and all that is required is competent instructors and more elementary instruction. The adjutant is improving in the performance of his duties, and we were really pleased to observe his correction of several errors, on the part of the battalion, during the drill. At times it was noticeable that he and the colonel differed in opinion in regard to the proper execution of certain movements, and it is but just to the adjutant to say that he was generally correct.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An independent drill of Companies B, K and H, in the new uniform, was held at the armory, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, on Thursday evening, March 25th, about ninety men, all told, being present, and Captain Wm. H. Cox in command. The battalion was drilled in some of the most difficult movements, by Captain Cox, which were executed well, though the men exhibited some unsteadiness. We are informed that Colonel Leggett has been formally requested to resign by the line officers of the regiment, within the past week. Captain Cox, of Company B, the principal actor in this matter, has, we are also told, been placed under arrest by Colonel Leggett, on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer.

NEW ARMORIES.—The bills introduced in the Legislature for the provision of armories on Reservoir square, for the Seventh and Seventy-first regiments, have passed, but the particulars have not come to us up to going to press; still, we presume, the original designs of the buildings will be adhered to, that is, of having the main drill rooms on the ground floor, and the officers' meeting room, company rooms, library, reading room, gymnasium, etc., in an adjoining building. There are several regiments in the division anxious to occupy the old quarters of the Seventh and Seventy-first regiments, but which will be fortunate enough we cannot at present state.

THE OLD GUARD.—The Old Guard Battalion, an organization composed of the veteran members of the Light Guard and City Guard, held a very full meeting at the Astor House on Wednesday evening. Adjutant William B. Tompkins was called to the chair, in the absence of the president of the corps, Major George W. McLean. After the discharge of routine business, and the election of some twelve or fifteen new members, matters connected with their grand ball, which comes off Tuesday, April 6th, at the Academy of Music, occupied the balance of the session. This affair will be one of the best ever given in our city, and will, doubtless, reflect credit upon the escutcheon of the Old Guard. The latter have made a feature of their music for the occasion by introducing the famous old quicksteps composed and dedicated to the various companies of the First Division New York State Militia more than twenty years since. Among these appear in appropriate prominence the beautiful marches of the Light Guard and City Guard, so popular in New York in their day, and which have probably never been surpassed in beauty by any modern quicksteps. The music will be rendered by Dodworth, and will consist of two bands numbering over fifty musicians each. But, in speaking of its minor attractions, we hope the reader will not forget the important fact of the ball being given solely for a charitable purpose, the intent being to create a fund for the relief of those who have experienced the vicissitudes and changes of life, and especially the widows and orphans of deceased members. It is unnecessary to dilate upon this last praiseworthy object of the Old Guard soiree, as it will commend itself to the benevolent feelings of every reader.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—Troop F, of this regiment, Captain M. Fitzsimmons commanding, held their second annual ball at the Apollo Hall, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, on Wednesday evening March 31st. Kirker's Third Regiment band furnished the music. It was a very pleasant affair and well attended. Among those present were General Morris of Governor Hoffman's staff, Major Durkin of General Postley's staff, also Captain Dunn of General Postley's staff, Brevet Colonel Beattie of the Third, Major Ken Adjutant Wyllie and Captain Cook of the Washington Greys. Captain Cox and Sergeant-Major Knobel of the Thirty-seventh. Of the First Regiment Cavalry, we noticed Colonel Brinker and Lady, Majors Madden and Schultz, Captain Kuntz, and Lieutenants Fleish and Aery. Captain Fitzsimmons and Lieutenants Daw, McGee and Gounoude were very attentive to their duties as reception committee.

NINTH REGIMENT.—Division drills have been going on as usual at the armory of this regiment. Companies B, C and F, on Monday nights, and A, D and I, Thursdays, and Companies E, G and H, Friday nights. These drills will continue until 15th April. They have been very well attended, the turnout being large on the part of the different companies, and the officers and men very attentive and well posted as to their duties. The last series of these drills will be attended by Major-General Shaler and staff, General Varian and staff, they having signified their intention of being present. The changes made in the line officers lately have been most beneficial, and on their next appearance in public, they expect to make a show second to no other regiment in the division; as Colonel Wilcox has devoted much time and attention to the regiment, and has been most ably seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Braine and Major Seward. The full dress inspection will come off last of April 300 men, it is estimated, will have their uniforms for the full dress, parade in May. Company B, Twenty-second regiment, who are great friends of Company C, Ninth regiment, are to present Company C with a set of resolutions of thanks for the hospitable manner in which they were received upon their return from Boston, last July; they are very handsomely gotten up, and the framework very elaborate and tasty. The presentation comes off next Monday evening, April 5th, at the Ninth regiment armory. A good time will be had afterward, as Company C never does anything by halves.

We learn that there is a proposition in this regiment to have a moonlight parade on the 19th inst., and to tender a serenade to their commander, Brevet Brigadier-General Wilcox. The men will appear in fatigue uniforms with white cross belts.

By special orders dated March 28d, an election is ordered to be

held on April 2, 1869, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the Company Armory, 221 to 227 West Twenty-sixth street, to fill the vacancies caused by the vacation of the commission of Robert T. Dyas, and the resignation of Samuel J. Glassey. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Braine, will preside at this election. Privates John Byrnes and John P. Fleming, are honorably discharged, term of service having expired. A full dress inspection and parade of the regiment will shortly take place.

FIRST REGIMENT.—At an election held in Company F, of this regiment, on Monday evening last, Major Perley presiding, First Lieutenant P. Martin was unanimously elected captain, vice Perley, promoted.

SECOND DIVISION.—In compliance with the accompanying order, Major-General Woodward has assumed command of this division. He has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Heath, commissary of subsistence, division inspector, with rank of colonel. Colonel Heath, will, in addition to his duties as division inspector, discharge those of acting assistant adjutant-general, to which he is also assigned. Division headquarters are located at No. 84 Sands street, Brooklyn, where all official communications will be sent.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, March 26, 1869.

General Orders No. 8.

I. John B. Woodward, of Brooklyn, N. Y., having been appointed by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), Major-General of the Second Division, National Guard of the State of New York, he will at once assume command thereof, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. All books, papers or other property belonging to the Second Division, which may be in the possession of any officer of the National Guard, will be immediately turned over to Major-General Woodward.

III. Special Orders No. 253, series 1868, from these headquarters, which constitutes the several brigades in the Second Division "Independent Commands," are hereby revoked, and all communications addressed to these headquarters will hereafter be transmitted through the proper military channel.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Colonel Heath, the newly appointed inspector on the staff of Major-General Woodward, formerly commanded Company F, of the Thirteenth regiment, and served with the company until appointed on the staff of General Duray, the former commander of this division. Colonel Heath is a thorough and accomplished officer, and is well known throughout the State as the Secretary of the State Military Association, which office he has held for some years, giving excellent satisfaction. All the appointments on the staff have not as yet been made, but the following positions have been tendered and accepted. Ira M. Homiston, surgeon, with the rank of colonel; John E. Fay, chief of ordnance, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Robert B. Woodward, commissary of subsistence, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Homiston was originally surgeon of the Fourteenth regiment National Guard. Entered service with them and was captured at Bull Run with Colonel A. M. Wood, then in command of the regiment; after release, joined the Sixteenth N. Y. Cavalry (Booth's capturers), and served with them, and was mustered out at close of war. Brevet lieutenant-colonel in the field. John E. Fay enters the National Guard now for the first time, is proprietor of Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, and a gentleman of influence and large executive ability. Colonel R. B. Woodward served his time in Company C, and was subsequently adjutant of the Thirteenth regiment.

FIRST INFANTRY.—Colonel John R. Perley has issued a General Order, assuming command of the First Infantry. Headquarters are for the present established at the armory, north-west corner of Broadway and Fourth street. The following changes in this command, are announced: Major Almar P. Webster, to be lieutenant-colonel, with rank from February 23d, vice J. K. Perley, promoted; Capt. Henry C. Perley, to be major, with rank from February 23d, vice A. P. Webster, promoted. A regimental Court-martial is appointed to convene at the armory of this regiment, on Monday, April 5th, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment. Major Henry C. Perley is detailed as president of the Court-martial. The board heretofore appointed for the examination of non-commissioned officers is dissolved, and the field officers will act as such: At all sessions thereof such officers and all members of this command, who may be ordered before it, will attend in uniform.

In concluding, the colonel says: "Relying upon the individual support of every officer and member of this command to work and labor faithfully in order to maintain and increase the high reputation the regiment now enjoys, it will be necessary for every officer to qualify himself to properly fill the position he now holds; every member of the regiment must attend all drills of his company or the regiment; this being the only method in which strict discipline can be maintained. The commanding officer, unaided, can do nothing; but with the united effort of every officer and member, he hopes to make the regiment one of the best, if not the best, in the National Guard."

Company G, of this regiment, in accordance with Special Orders No. 4, on Wednesday, the 31st day of March, elected the following named officers: William Barthman, captain, vice G. A. C. Barnett, removed from the district; J. C. Julius Langbein, first lieutenant, vice Barthman, promoted. Both of these officers are veterans, Captain Barthman having served in the Twentieth New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant Langbein in the Ninth New York Volunteers (Hawkins Zouaves). It is the intention of this company at the close of the drill season to give an exhibition drill and ball.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The left wing of this regiment, composed of Companies B, C, K, F and H, assembled for battalion instruction on Monday evening, the 29th ult., at the regimental armory. Colonel Clark was in command; Lieutenant-Colonel Haws and Major Meday were also present. In the absence of Adjutant Fitzgerald, Lieutenant Dore, of Company C, acted as adjutant. The battalion movements were as usual executed in admirable manner, and the drill was a decided improvement on the previous drill, and would be hard to equal, let alone excel. This drill closed the battalion drills of the regiment for the season, and we doubt if they have ever been more satisfactory.

The second of the two promenade concerts to be given this season by this regiment, is to take place on the 8th inst., at the Academy of Music. The arrangements are now about complete. The number of tickets to be issued is limited to 2,500, and these have all been taken up subscription only. So much interest is felt in the concert that the subscriptions exceeded the number to be issued by several hundred; as a consequence many of the friends of the regiment are doomed to disappointment. As at the first concert, the band will be divided into two parts, promenade and dance. From eight to ten the evening will be devoted to promenade; at ten dancing will commence and continue until one. In the promenade music will be included a composition by Brignoli, dedicated to President

Grant, of which we hear much praise. The rules and regulations for the government of the house during the evening, and for the general management and movement of the large assembly are such as to promise the orderly and satisfactory conduct of the concert. Governor Hoffman, with his staff, has signified his intention to be present, as also Generals Shaler and Varian, with their staffs, besides other general officers, the colonels of various regiments, Mayor Hall and several State Senators, Mayor Blackstone of Norwich, Conn., and some of the leading citizens of that city will also be the guests of the regiment, which remembers with pleasure the hospitable treatment it received from the Norwich people on the occasion of its visit there last summer. The committee for the concert are the same as before, Captain George Moore Smith, chairman of the executive committee, Captain William H. Kipp of the floor, Lieutenant William C. Casey of the reception.

Some of the papers have stated that some of the companies of this regiment intend to give exhibition drills, but there is no authority for such a statement. One or two of the companies, having missed some of their regular company drills, by reason of the occurrence of battalion drills on the evenings allotted to them, propose to make up for the loss by giving extra drills. But, of course, they will not be, in any sense whatever, exhibition drills.

At the close of the war, in 1865, it was proposed that the Seventh regiment should celebrate the anniversary of its departure to the war, the 19th of April (1861), in a fitting and conspicuous manner. All the arrangements for the affair were made, but the assassination of President Lincoln, on that now ever memorable day, prevented the carrying-out of the plan. The propriety of giving such an anniversary celebration has again been discussed this year in the regiment, and a committee is now considering the whole subject. The idea seems to be to have a parade of the regiment, to be followed in the evening by the presentation of a stand of colors, at the armory. The regiment is entitled to a stand of colors, but it has hitherto preferred to have the suggestion of such a presentation come from the authorities rather than from itself. The presentation would be followed by a promenade concert, for which invitations could be issued. There is some opposition in the regiment to the proposed anniversary celebration, and it is, therefore, not quite certain that it will occur.

FIRST CAVALRY.—Two of the companies of this cavalry have already inaugurated the excursion season by announcing an excursion at Elm Park, on Monday, April 5th. The buglers of this regiment hold their invitation ball at the armory, in Heister street, on the same evening.

HOWITZER BATTERY.—This fine battery, Captain Beebe commanding, attached to the Eleventh brigade of the Second Division, assembled for drill and review at the Portland avenue arsenal, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, the 29th ult. The battery consisted of four pieces, and there were present some forty men. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance of spectators was rather slim; nevertheless Brigadier-General Meserole and a portion of his staff being present, the drill and review was duly gone through with in excellent style, reflecting credit both on the commander and the members of the battery. This battery is now in excellent shape, and is composed of a good class of men, who are well posted in their duties. We understand that it is the intention of adding two more guns to the battery in a short time. Owing to the nature of the building, it was not considered safe to work the battery in drilling, as would otherwise have been the case; the guns therefore remained stationary. At the conclusion of the review General Meserole addressed the members of the battery, complimenting them on the discipline and general fine appearance. It is the intention of having the brigade commander-review them again some time this month.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The annual ball of Company D, of this regiment, Captain J. Pemberty commanding, took place at Apollo Hall, Broadway corner Twenty-eighth street, on Monday evening, March 29th. The guests were numerous, and in good humor, and the hall was everything that a person could wish. The regimental band furnished the music. Among the guests we noticed, of the Eighth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Captains Green and McGuire, and Lieutenants Tate, Roche and Cook, also Captain Brennan, of the Sixty-ninth, and others. Captain Pemberty was very attentive to his guests, and proved himself an excellent host.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—Battery C, of this regiment, Captain Schilling commanding, held their annual invitation ball on Monday evening, March 29th, at their armory, corner of Elm and White streets, (old city arsenal). This ball was very largely attended, and enjoyment was the order of the evening. Among the guests were Lieutenant-Colonel Dehl and Major O'Grady, of the First artillery, Captain O'Keefe, of General Burger's staff, and Captain Genzel of the Eleventh regiment. The regimental band furnished the music.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—Special orders have been issued from the headquarters of this brigade, directing commandants of regiments and the commandant of the Howitzer Battery, to return without delay, an invoice of all ordnance stores in the possession of their respective commands, belonging to the State of New York, also a separate invoice of all quartermaster's stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage; also a separate return of all medical stores (if any). Returns must be made in duplicate.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The complimentary hop tendered to band leader Wm. Robertson of this regiment, under the patronage of the regiment and the Caledonian Club, will take place at the regimental armory, corner of Greene and Houston streets, on Wednesday evening, April 7th.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Company F, Eleventh regiment, Captain Philip Fischer, held their eleventh annual ball on Monday evening, March 29th, at the Union Assembly Rooms, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.—Troop I, Third regiment cavalry, Captain Lambert commanding, held their annual invitation ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Monday evening, March 29th. Captain Charles Lambert, and Lieutenants W. Rathjen, M. Cape and F. Freudenthal, acted as committee.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—The annual invitation ball of Company B, Sixth regiment, Captain Charles F. Koch commanding, took place at the regimental armory, over Centre Market, on Monday evening, March 29th. Captain Koch was the recipient of a very handsome oil painting of the company, as a present from said company, of their appreciation of his services as their commander.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Company A intend giving their eighteenth annual ball on Monday evening, April 5th, at the regimental armory, corner of Ludlow and Grand streets.

THE BRITISH MILITIA.—Mr. Cardwell, in presenting to the House of Commons the estimates for the British army for the next year, detailed certain proposed plans for increasing the efficiency of the militia. He said it was proposed to establish a relation between the regular army and all the voluntary forces, in such a manner that the country might feel that its whole strength was welded and consolidated together. The conditions upon which the officers should be chosen would be such as to ensure a greater amount of military qualifications, and £20,000 was allocated to the estimates for improving the position of the militia officers, and with the hope that the effect would be to remove the present disinclination of gentlemen to enter the militia. The maximum of the force of the militia for England and Scotland would be 90,000 men. No regiment would be allowed to exceed 900 men, and he was now engaged with the Horse Guards in making arrangements for brigading the militia and yeomanry regiments with the regular army. The *Broad Arrow* draws a most flattering picture of the efficiency of the British militia organization, telling us that "from the time when the first levies of the Middlesex militia, sixteen years ago, were satirized in *Punch* as the 'Brook Green Volunteers,' up to a very recent period, there has been an astonishing absence of anything like adverse reflections in the public press on the efficiency and utility of the militia organization. For sixteen years this force has been thoroughly re-established in the United Kingdom; for two of those years more or less of the regiments were actually embodied and did duty as regiments of the line; and yet throughout all that period it may be said with truth, that no one has been able to point out sufficient of shortcoming even to suggest the lampooning of comic periodicals, much less the strictures of an honest press, or the protests of a dissatisfied community. On all hands apparently it has been tacitly acknowledged that the militia system, even in its partial development, has secured for the country a large body of admirable material in its rank and file, and a class of officers which up to a recent period, however unthanked for their services, have never been insulted with the imputation of inefficiency."

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 29, 1869.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the two weeks commencing March 15, 1869, and ending March 27, 1869:

SECOND DIVISION.

John B. Woodward, major-general, with rank from March 24th.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Louis Bauer, surgeon, with rank from March 16th, vice D. B. St. John Roosa, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William De Lacey, colonel, with rank from March 10th, vice Harmond D. Hull, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Gustavus Landman, captain, with rank from March 3d, vice Jacob Eller, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Hesse, first lieutenant, with rank from January 21st, vice Chris. F. Koch, promoted.

Christian Kapp, second lieutenant, with rank from January 21st, vice William Hesse, promoted.

Henry W. Wagner, second lieutenant, rank from November 20, 1868, vice John Schutz, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Herman Roake, adjutant, with rank from December 18, 1868, vice Chas. E. Hausmann, resigned.

A. Edward Georgi, quartermaster, with rank from December 18, 1868, vice Herman Roake, appointed adjutant.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edgar M. Meeks, commissary of subsistence, with rank from February 19th, vice George W. McLellan, resigned.

Nicholas R. Hutton, captain, with rank from March 20th, vice Harmon Near, resigned.

Nelson Hasseman, first lieutenant, with rank from March 20th, vice George Paulmier, failed to qualify.

Alexander Near, second lieutenant, with rank from March 20th, vice Nicholas R. Hutton, promoted.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry Burke, first lieutenant, with rank from March 1st, vice P. J. Manley, failed to qualify.

Robert S. Dyer, surgeon, with rank from March 22d, original.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Rudolph Le Fevre, captain, with rank from January 29, vice Jacob Tartter, resigned.

Francois Desrats, first lieutenant, with rank from January 29th, vice R. Le Fevre, promoted.

Julius M. Dubois, second lieutenant, with rank from January 29th, vice Charles Eypner, resigned.

Francis Wokal, second lieutenant, with rank from January 31st, vice Jacob Bessinger, failed to qualify.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph H. Phillips, chaplain, with rank from March 9th, original.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph Collins, adjutant, with rank from January 2d, vice P. A. Hargous, promoted.

John Stacom, commissary, with rank from January 2d, original.

Bernard Gallagher, chaplain, with rank from January 2d, resignation.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles F. Scheffer, captain, with rank from March 8th, vice Thos. G. Graham, resigned.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John J. Shaw, colonel, with rank from February 18th, vice Addison Farnsworth, resigned.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles L. Hellman, captain, with rank from February 28th, vice F. Kohlburger, resigned.

Charles Mohring, captain, with rank from March 12th, vice A. Stauf, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

John May, second lieutenant, March 23d.

Nicholas Henry, March 27th.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Albert Steinway, colonel, March 27th.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William H. Mott, second lieutenant, March 20th.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jacob J. Baumann, first lieutenant, March 20th.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

W. P. Herring, captain, March 20th.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edwin H. Sawtelle, captain, March 23d.

Sylvester P. Robins, first lieutenant, March 23d.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John S. Derr, first lieutenant, March 26th.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William E. Rache, second lieutenant, March 20th.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph Fauer, second lieutenant, March 23d.

It is understood that the appointment of ex-officers of the Army to the various positions under the Commissioner of Pensions will take precedence of other candidates. This is eminently proper and it is thought will be the means of employment for a number of deserving men. The argument in favor of this is that officers have a better sense of the necessities of those with whom they will be thrown in contact, and will administer the affairs of their office more in the interest of their late comrades. Some instances have been reported in which the confiding soldier has been shorn, in the way of fees and the like, of much of the pittance which he receives from the government as a support for himself and family probably. These changes are likely to be made as rapidly as proper persons can be found.

A GREAT review of English volunteers was held at Dover March 29th. Over 30,000 men were present in the ranks and an immense multitude of people witnessed the spectacle. Some accidents happened and several persons were hurt, but no one seriously. A portion of the Channel fleet was off the shore and went through the movements of a naval review, exchanging salutes with the batteries on the land.

MESSRS. POLLAK & SON, manufacturers of meerschaum pipes, have long been a regular advertiser in the JOURNAL, and have had so many dealings with our readers that it is hardly necessary for us to say, what we cheerfully do say, that they can be relied upon to make good the promises of their advertisement. Already hundreds of Army and Navy heroes are diligently coloring the meerschaums of these skilful manufacturers.

ORDERS have been issued granting unlimited leave of absence to 30 men of each company in all the infantry regiments of the Bavarian Army.

UNSETTLED bounty claims, to the extent \$5,000,000, are filed with the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS—\$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$15, to all parts of the country free of expense. Silver Wedding Gifts, Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Jewels. Agents for the American Watch Company Gorham Plated Ware. J. H. JONESTON & SON, No. 169 Bowery, corner of Broome street, York.

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empers the clay, brings out the molds, and makes 500 to 3,500 first-class Bricks per hour, with only eight men and two horses, or 4,000 to 5,000 per hour by steam-power; has no complex machinery to be got out of order or breaking down. No pay required until after the machine has performed as above on yard of the purchaser. J. H. RENICK, No. 71 Broadway (Room No. 28). New York.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at rate of 10 cents each.]

SAWELLE—MUNROE.—In Englewood, N. J., March 1, 1869, by Rev. Wm. S. Landford, CHAS. G. SAWELLE, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., to ALICE CHESTER, daughter of Edmund S. Munroe.

FOOT—BROWN.—Wednesday, March 3, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Fort, Dr. Wm. S. Foot, U. S. N., to Miss R. A. BROWN, daughter of John Brown, Esq., of Mount Holly, N. J.

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ITS MYSTERIES.

It must be admitted by every rational mind that the man who contributes the most toward promoting the happiness and welfare of the human race must of necessity be the most highly esteemed by his fellow-men; and acting upon this principle it appears that Professor R. L. HAMILTON, of New York, has, by patient investigation and vast experience, solved the uncertain question in relation to the vexed and important subject of Liver complaint and other chronic diseases.

It will be remembered by the readers of this paper that, a few days ago, Dr. Hamilton's Theory of Liver, Lung, and other diseases, was published in connection with many other vital facts, in which all diseased persons are interested, many wonderful cures were published from all parts of the country. Others of a startling and interesting character are given below, which seem to us as evidences that cannot be questioned for a moment, and we advise those who are suffering from the diseases he makes a specialty of, to write their full symptoms and get Professor HAMILTON'S opinion and advice at once.

STRONGLY CORROBORATED.

NEW YORK CITY, January 20, 1869.

TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

During my labors in publishing and editing a newspaper for many years in this city, and also in the performance of my duties as a clergyman in this and other cities, I have become thoroughly and intimately acquainted with R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the justly celebrated Liver, Lung and Blood Physician of this city, who is located at No. 140 Broadway. The doctor was for many years a regular practicing physician, and also for some years a professor in one of our best medical schools, and during such extensive experience he fully realized the inadequacy of the ordinary treatment made use of in all chronic diseases, more especially that class of troubles arising from deranged functions of the Liver and digestive organs. He at once set himself about the study of the class of diseases, determined to make them a specialty. Laying the vegetable world under tribute, he has made discoveries and compounded specifics on sound philosophical principles which have made the most wonderful cures in the annals of medicine. Liver, Blood, Lung and Nervous diseases are now virtually under his full control and yield to the magic, subtle power of his remedies. I have myself seen numbers of those who have been saved from the hand of death by his power, when the unfortunate sufferers seemed doomed to an early grave, and all other treatment was of no avail. In addition to what I can vouch for personally, I have ample evidence from other clergymen, physicians and eminent men of the highest character, who have also been saved by this wonderful treatment, and who speak in the highest praise and gratitude of Dr. Hamilton as a physician and a gentleman of honor and integrity. It is but simply stating the positive truth when I say that it is well known throughout this country that where his works are known, and the fruits of his skill have been witnessed, he is highly esteemed by the people as the most eminent and remarkable physician in the treatment of chronic diseases of the age. As the result of a long personal and familiar acquaintance with Prof. Hamilton and his unparalleled success as a professional man of the highest order, I frankly express the hope that diseased humanity in every part of our land may avail themselves of his most remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings so kindly and freely bestowed upon all. Most respectfully,
Rev. W. B. JACOBS,
No. 41 Park Row, Room No. 4.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CURED.
The eminent divine, the Rev. J. W. Hinkley, of Athens, Me., writes:
"My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my pastoralship. Had it not been for your medicine I should not have been living now. To you, with God's blessing, do I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the worth of your matchless remedies, and I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all suffering with diseases of the Liver or Lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your worthy efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity."

CONCLUSION.

It would seem to us that, after carefully looking over the evidence given above, all reasonable persons must be led to the conclusion that there can be no good reason for doubting the fact that Dr. HAMILTON is just what he is represented to be—a very successful physician in the treatment of Chronic Diseases. It is useless to cry "humbug" for the above parties have volunteered to give their evidence for the benefit of the suffering, and for no other purpose. All of these testimonials are genuine—are guaranteed to be so, in fact—and it is easy to write to them and get from their own pens the facts. Any of them will answer all inquiries of this character, either in person or by letter.

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March 25, 1869.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the first day of May, 1869, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, New York, within four months from the notification of the acceptance of a proposal, the articles specified in the following list, viz:

50,000 yards Blue Flannel.
30,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
10,000 pairs of Calf Shoes.

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder. Offers must embrace the whole amount of any one or more of the articles required.

The quality of the articles, and the sizes of the shoes and socks must conform with the samples at the Navy-yards at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, bidders are referred to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and the Department will consider itself at liberty to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, and unless the license required by the Act of Congress is furnished with the proposal.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.
HORATIO BRIDGE,
Chief of Bureau.

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Dated January 18, 1869.

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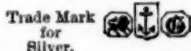
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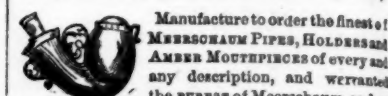
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